FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872. NUMBER 134.

CONGRESS.

Replies to Sumner and Schurz.

SCHURZ AS A PHILOSOPHER.

How Free Institutions are Overthrown.

SUMNER AS AN IMITATOR.

The President Completely Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. NYE called up several bills relating to Territories, which were passed.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river. Passed.

STANTON TO BE VINDICATED.

Mr. CHANDLER.—I give notice that at an early day I shall attempt to vindicate the memory of a personal friend, Edwin M. Stanton, from foul aspersions cast on it on this floor. I knew Edwin M. Stanton in life. I honor his memory, and shall attempt to vindicate him.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, the sundry civil appropriation bill, came up.

REPLY TO SCHURZ.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinately, and yielded the floor to Mr. Carpenter, who addressed the Senate in reply to schurz's criticisms on the report of the Committee on Sales of Arms to France. He said that the Senate had been quietly proceeding with public business, when a preamble and resolution, introduced by Mr. Sumner, in relation to sales of arms, came on the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution were read, every friend of the administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes; but Mr. Sumner, by insisting on the preamble, opened on the Senate a debate of two weeks, though at the end of the debate he became ashamed of the preamble and voted to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER had extracts from the *Globe* read to show that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and every Senator subsequently placed on the committee voted for an investigation. He argued from the manner in which the committee proceeded that the investigation was fair and full and complete. Heretofore, he said, when the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the committee as a whitewashing report, he violated all decencies of parliamentary life and all truth that should guide and govern and control a gentleman. He was then charged from the first, however, and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown that his object was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sales, but to make a deliberate and premeditated assault on the administration without regard to truth or justice.

In reviewing the course of the investigation, Mr. Carpenter read Mr. Sumner's statement in his protest against having called as a witness that under other circumstances he would willingly submit not only his conduct in this matter, but the conduct of his whole public life, to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him on his singularly pliteous appeal, which was never before or since the lovely Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Palestine had a man appeared on earth except the Senator from Massachusetts who could say, 'every act, every letter, every idle word of my past life meets its present approbation." [Laughter. At this point an enthusiastic gentleman in the gallery applauded loudly and forcibly, resisting the attempt of the door keeper to put him out, protesting that it was in violation of the Constitution.]

Passing to Schurz's speech, reviewing the report of the Arms Committee, Mr. Carpenter said the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a metaphysician—"one who talks about what nobody understands and what apparently he does not understand himself. Fortunately, the most brilliant discourse, the most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, will not deceive a revolution in the country; and the Senator from Missouri might not fail to consider this, because what he aimed at was nothing less than a revolution in the Senate. He drew a doleful picture of our present condition, and saw that the report of the Arms Committee indicated an unhealthy political atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, produced by the return from the pure ether of Cincinnati, where not an office-seeker went, and whereof those who did go, not one would hold an office for forty years. [Laughter.] The Senator (Schurz) had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country, because the Arms Committee, composed of lawyers, had endorsed a soldier's contempt of the law. The Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldiers and on all who served this country in the late war, but I apprehend no danger from that source. My fear for the perpetuity of our institutions does not rest on blunderbuss bombs, blown up by gas, but by these that the liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals, who have gained the public ear—artful, designing Jesuits, who have swept away the foundations of free institutions, and who have failed to defend and maintain them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the military usurpations of Cesar, but were finally overcome by the artful intrigues of Augustus Cesar. If our liberties go down, they will go down under the manipulation of a set of designing and artful men who stand out as models of Republicanism, purer than their followers.

Mr. CARPENTER then read a long legal argument in reply to Schurz's argument of Friday, and in support of the report.

REPLY TO SUMNER.

In reply to Sumner, Mr. Carpenter then spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT.—This debate, which was commenced by the Senator from Massachusetts on Friday and continued by the Senator from Missouri on Friday night, was not introduced for the purpose of discussing the question of the sale of arms. The subject was first introduced into the Senate for mere clap-trap and party purposes. It was not to investigate facts. I say the whole history of the transaction fairly justifies that statement. It was to prejudice the administration, to disseminate calumny and falsehood throughout the country, to injure the renomination of General Grant, which it was feared by a few of his personal enemies was certain to come, and the debate has followed the hue from the Senator from Massachusetts in precisely the same spirit. The Senator from Massachusetts has been a long time in public life. He has been for many years associated with those measures which have finally triumphed and ripened into success in the enfranchisement of four millions of colored people in this country. He has long been respected by many, and for many years by all right-minded Union citizens; but it has happened with him, as it has happened with many men, that constant fumes of praise from all sources, public and private, daily and hourly burning incense under his nostrils, seem to turned his head and he no longer seems to be capable of investigating any question apart from himself. He has long been, as it is reported, not only an admirer, but an imitator of Burke, and it is safe to say that in preparing this great philippic he had before him the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. That was a remarkable effort on the part of Burke, remarkable principally for the malice and meanness that induced this composition, as an applicable to it. The same poet said, speaking of the connection of Burke with that case:

"Oft save we wondered that on Irish soil
No poisonous reptile has e'er been found,
That revealed the secret annals of nature's work,
She saved her venom to create a Burke."

Well, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts, like all other imitators, has imitated, as they always do, the vices, not the excellencies, of the master. The speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, delivered here on Friday, surpasses the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings in meanness and malignity as far as it falls short in grandeur and eloquence. There is not of record, there is not in the English language, such an instance of exaggeration, exaggeration mounting up into the region of misrepresentation and calumny as that speech of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it has been turned into military headquarters. I suppose that is the reason why the Senator from Massachusetts dare not go to the White House. [Laughter.] This single charge furnishes an opportunity to show the monstrous exaggeration of that Senator's speech. What are the facts? The President has to-day, in the White House, in various employments, three army officers, Gen. Babcock, as Major of the Engineer Corps, is assigned under an act of Congress to discharge the duties of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. He has been at the White House, and occasionally assists the President. Gen. Dent and Gen. Porter are aids-de camp on the staff of General Sherman. They were friends and members of the military family of General Grant during the late war. They love him, as all men who served with him do, and the General of the army, not needing their services in this piping time of peace, having help enough without them, has simply lent them to the President. They go to the President's house and assist him as his Secretaries, without cost or additional pay; and if they were not there doing that, they would be in the War Department doing nothing. That is all there is of the military employed around the White House.

Andrew Johnson had four army officers detailed for his assistance at the White House and War Department, and the White House as well as the residence of Secretary Seward were patrolled by sentinels day and night, but when Grant succeeded Johnson, he issued an order dismissing all these sentinels from service at the White House and at the War Department, and in all other public places. Immediately on getting possession of the Government he ordered away all the troops that were stationed about Washington, and not a company of soldiers is on duty now near the Capital.

Here let me say that this speech of the Senator from Massachusetts is not to be estimated as you would estimate a speech thrown off in the heat of an *ex tempore* debate. This wrath was carefully distilled. This speech was composed at an immense expense of midnight oil. It was written. It was printed in pamphlet form long before it came into the read by the Senator, when prin Here is a deliberate arraignme here is either deliberate truth or hood, one or the other. He alleges, as he does here, that to the dishonor of the civil service and in total disregard of precedent, the President surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff. The Senator from Massachusetts revised the corrected printed pamphlet, and sent it to the world, a deliberate truth, or deliberate falsehood, that there was no precedent for his being served by a few clerks who were willing to serve him without pay for mere personal affection. Had not Andrew Johnson four army officers detailed, for service in the White House? Had not Andrew Johnson been surrounded with sentinels, and the whole thing put in a position almost of a fort or a fortification, and in all complaints that were made against Andrew Johnson did any man charge him with violating the law in having his house protected at night by sentinels? Was there any complaint made upon the ground that three or four army officers were serving him in the capacity of clerks in the White House? If there was, I never heard of it, and yet we know that in that heated and angry time those men who opposed Andrew Johnson were not chary of the charges they brought against him, and yet such things were never laid to his charge, and yet, as I have shown, instead of what has been done and is now being done, being done without a precedent, is less in every respect than was done during the entire administration of President Johnson, without criticism from anybody whatever. But, again, this is a charge that the Executive Mansion has assumed the character of a military head; that he has established military forms for that of civil life. I take it to be the duty of this Senate, I take it to be the duty of the members of the other House, I take it to be the duty of all lovers of justice, who reside for a portion of the year in Washington, and know the facts, to bear testimony to the American people, whether this argument on its present merits is a truth or a falsehood.

Senators, now has the White House been made to assume the character of military headquarters? Do you encounter any sentinel at the door? Do you see any orderly on the stairs? Do you see a gun or a musket or a shoulder strap in the White House from top to bottom? Not one. So much for this charge is as baseless as a dream. Then came the Senators to the great crime of nepotism and receiving gifts. Well, I do not propose to waste much time on either of those subjects. Nepotism is a pretty large space, and would include a good many of us in its just application. I am not aware that it is any worse for a man to procure his brother to be appointed to some place if he is fit for it than is to procure a particular friend of his to be appointed to a place because he is a friend. In principle there is no difference between the two cases. It may be that if we were exercising that romantic Spartan simplicity of manner which will come after the millennium, when the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri will be installed at the White House, some such thing might be attempted; but really, in truth and in the practical course of business in this country, this is a little too fine to desire or deserve serious attention. Receiving gifts! What is there in that? Simply this: the whole subject is a spontaneous testimony of the American people to the niggardly compensation paid by our Government for public service. Our people feel, when the war closed, when their hearts were warm and their gratitude was bubbling up toward those men who had saved to the nation its honor, its material prosperity and wealth, all established by their efforts laid by their blood, that the salaried men were inadequate and a shameful compensation, and citizens spontaneously raised a fund for General McClellan. They raised a fund for General Sherman. They raised funds for other officers, which they spontaneously and voluntarily bestowed, not in the dark, not under concealment, but open. The presents were made by Commissioners, who waited upon these distinguished officers, and made gifts with the applause of the press and people. The country who was done with General Grant. It was while he was an officer of the army, while he was Commanding General, that these presents were made and received.

Now, the second from Massachusetts, to give point to it, says that he has rewarded these gift makers by appointments. A man who makes so villainous a charge as that ought to have some proof for it. The senator has given us none. He says that men have been appointed who have joined in making up the funds and presents to those officers, and perhaps to Gen. Grant. That does not sustain the charge made by the Senator from Massachusetts in the spirit in which it is made in order to sustain that charge, if that speech of his is true, then General Grant has not merely conferred office on men who happen to have been subscribers to a fund to buy a house for him, or to buy a house for General McClellan, or Sherman, but he has done it on a consideration. One thing has moved the other.

Now, where is the proof of any such thing? Who believes it? I do not hesitate to declare my belief that there is not a man in this chamber who believes one word of it. The next serious arraignment of the President is the great war he prosecuted against Hayti. I do not propose to go extensively through the San Domingo performance again. We had it fully before the Senate in secret session and in open session. The Senator labored to show that the President had been long time on terms of war on the Republic of Hayti. Now, is that really so, or is there a little exaggeration about that too? Is that subject to the same deduction and discount you have to make in regard to the White House having been turned into a fort? Not a soldier man there, not a gun was fired: not a pocket pistol was drawn from its socket: Only one sky-rocket was discharged from a man-of-war. [Laughter.]

But, sir, what was there of that great war upon Hayti? When it was finally ciphered down on the investigation, and the ultimate facts ascertained, the only acts ever done by any naval officer which could be tortured into a prosecution of war was the firing from the deck of a man-of-war in the waters near the Haytien Islands. What is the charge against the President? Why, that he usurped the war power of this nation when he fired that sky rocket. [Laughter.] You could not fire a sky rocket from a man-of-war in the Indian ocean, nor in Liverpool nor anywhere on the globe, without a previous act of Congress specifying just when the sky-rocket shall be fired, which shall be fired, how much material shall be in it, and what shall be the design of firing; and if you do not so provide, and if any naval officer somewhere shall, in matter for what purpose, send up into blue space one sky-rocket, the President of the United States who never even saw the sky-rocket, is chargeable with having usurped the war power of the nation and levied a war for several months. There are a great many things that might be said, but such a subject is best dropped without saying anything more about it. I do not believe the people of this country will quite think General Grant made a war of several months that nobody ever heard of, and in which not even a pocket pistol was discharged.

Mr. LOGAN followed. He again denounced Sumner's attack as slanderous and malignant, and without just foundation. The argument of Sumner that Grant, having been educated in a military man, could not be a successful civilian, was an argument that no one was fit to be a legislator or executive officer of the Government unless he had been educated expressly for that purpose, like Sumner himself. That doctrine might do for Massachusetts, but Grant's old soldiers and the whole people of the country would not appreciate it. Senator Sumner had been long before the country as a statesman, and what has he accomplished compared with what Grant had done?

Mr. LOGAN thought that it was correct to say that the statute book bore fewer measures originated by Sumner than by any other man claiming to be a statesman. The fact was, that his statesmanship and greatness consisted in high-sounding phrases, long-drawn out, and sentiments and quotations from old books. His history and achievements were mere glittering generalities, while the "Tanner of Galena" had written his history in blood, and it would be read as long as men read anything. Sumner had charged the President with helping his relations, as if it were a crime; but the fact was that he (Logan) was responsible for some of the appointments charged upon President Grant, and the President himself had appointed only a few of his relatives. His father was appointed postmaster by President Johnson, and when Grant became President, and his aged father, tottering on the verge of the grave, asked to be allowed to retain the office that gave him support in his old age, what man with a palpitating heart in his bosom could resist such an appeal, except, perhaps, a few Massachusetts? Then there was a brother-in-law of Grant in an important office in New Orleans, but he was requested to resign. That the President had paid for gifts with appointments to office was basely false: It was true that the President had accepted a few gifts, but was it wrong for a man who had done such great things for his country to accept gifts from his grateful countrymen? The charge of muddling our foreign relations was unfounded. There was no muddle with Spain, or Russia, or Cuba, and if there was any with England, the Senator from Massachusetts was primarily responsible for it. The statement of Sumner that Secretary Stanton had told him that Grant could not govern this country was false, and he (Logan) could prove it so. Sumner had stated, further, that when he asked Mr. Stanton why, if he dismissed Grant, he had spoken in favor of his election, the latter replied that he had spoken for the Republican party, but had not mentioned Grant's name.

Mr. LOGAN here read extracts from Stanton's speeches in the campaign of 1868, made at Cleveland, at Philadelphia, and at New York, in which he repeatedly called Grant by name, saying that the safety of the country was due to Grant; that it was an honor to vote for Grant; that the mistakes and mismanagement charged upon the Republican party were no reproach to Grant, because he was in the field when they were made, if made at all, and that the large attendance at the meeting he was addressing signified that the people had given judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. CONKLING then read a long extract from a speech made by Stanton at Steubenville on the 25th of September, 1868, in which he mentioned Grant's name repeatedly, and said of him: "His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast territory in which he operated."

The Senate took a recess until 7:30.

HOUSE.

LA CROSSE A POST OF DELIVERY.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery. Passed.

BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill granting right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Referred to Conference Committee.

The Senate bill for the sale of Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas. Referred.

The Senate bill to pay Eldridge Gerry, of Colorado, $1,650 for loss of stock taken by Sioux Indians. Amended by increasing the amount to $13,200 and passed.

The Senate bill to a quit title to lands of settlers on lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. Left on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill to provide for the claims of the Pottawatomie Indians in Michigan and Indiana. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate bill confirming to the Missouri and Mississippi, Rio Grande, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies, lands granted for railroads in Iowa, from Davenport via Iowa City to Council Bluffs. Rejected—yeas 93, nays 58—less than two-thirds in the majority.

The House then took a recess until 3 P. M., in the expectation that the Conference Committee on the tariff bill would then be ready to report.

The House re-assembled at 3 P. M.

ARMY STAFF PROMOTIONS.

Mr. COBURN, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill to repeal so much of section 6 of the army appropriation bill for 1870 as prohibits promotion in the staff department of the army. Passed with amendments.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that attorneys or claim agents before Congress or departments shall file affidavits that neither they nor others have any interest, direct or indirect, in a claim, or any agreement for compensation except such as they shall specify, and which shall not exceed ten per cent. of the amount of the claim.

Mr. PETERS said the bill had some very objectionable features, and ought not to pass.

The bill was rejected—yeas 70, nays 94.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Mr. E. A. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to restore the office of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and to extend his duties. The bill was rejected—56 to 51, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the bankrupt act, extending it to the insurrectionary States from 1871. Passed.

The conference report on the tariff bill not being ready to be reported, and there being no pressing business before the House for action, the House adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

Johnson and the Buell Records.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Receipts from Sales of Naval Property.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872.

JOHNSON AND THE BUELL RECORDS.

Ex-President Johnson arrived here to-day, in obedience to a summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and appeared before that committee this afternoon. He testified that General Buell had published some statement in the character of a defence, a notice of which he had seen, but never came to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defense of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and Gen. Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct. Therefore, if his name were mentioned in the records of the Buell military commission, alleged to have been removed from the department, it must have been to his credit. The commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of its records.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will extend on Monday night over Lake Ontario and eastward over the New England States, and Middle States, with fresh south-westerly to south easterly winds, threatening weather and rain, except in Virginia; partially cloudy and clearing weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light south-westerly winds; northwesterly winds, clearing and clear weather on Tuesday in the north-west, on the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi valley; fresh to brisk and clear weather in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys; dangerous winds not anticipated.

SALES OF NAVAL PROPERTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution, states that $12,675,357 have been paid into the treasury from sales of property by officers of the Navy Department since the 20th of May, 1865. All moneys are credited to specific appropriations, and might be used according to the terms of the appropriation on a requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, but in no case are moneys so deposited subject to the order or draft of the officer making the deposit.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

There was an unusual large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion this morning. Hundreds of Grangers are calling to pay their respects to the President. He also gave audience to delegates from Mississippi, Indiana, Kentucky, and other States, on their way to the Philadelphia Convention. A delegation from the United Peace Union had an interview with the President.

PEACE WITH INDIANS.

A dispatch from Gen. Howard states that at a council held with Mexicans, Pappagoes, Pimos and Apaches, a peace had been agreed upon. The Indians agreeing to stop further raids and aid Gen. Crook in capturing incorrigible hostile Indians. Howard says success now appears sure.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

The Conference Committee on the tariff and tax bill have agreed on their report. They place whisky at seventy cents, covering everything except a ten cent stamp on the barrel for the rectifier, and fix a uniform tax of twenty cents on tobacco.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions mourning the loss of Bennett, to attend his funeral in a body, and that the flags on public buildings be placed at half-mast on the day of the obsequies.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

The Secretary of State, replying to a letter of General Banks, says: "No American citizens are imprisoned in Canada on account of complicity in the invasion of Canada.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Empress Eugenie will leave England shortly on a visit to Spain.

—A dispatch from Trieste announces the death in that city of Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, aged 63.

—Friedrich Gerstaecker, the celebrated German traveler and author, died on Sunday, aged fifty-seven.

—General Heidenstein, the German commander who directed the bombardment of Strasbourg, is dead.

—The Irish National band from London, numbering forty musicians, sails for the Boston Jubilee this week.

—Milton Herndon, Past Grand Sire of I. O. O. F. of the United States, died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, on Monday.

—It is believed that the British ship John Temperley, from Baltimore to London, has foundered with her entire crew.

—Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson, charged with poisoning the late husband of the latter, plead not guilty in Brooklyn, and were remanded without bail.

—Ex-President Johnson has arrived in Washington, to testify before the House Committee on Military Affairs relative to the missing Buell military commission documents.

—A dispatch from Vienna, Germany, states that a collision occurred between two passenger trains between Basle and Mayence, in which nine persons were killed and a number injured.

—A large portion of the village of South Solon, Madison county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire at a late hour last Friday night. Nine of the finest residences, a grocery, and other buildings, were burned. The loss was $26,000; partially insured.

—A Key West dispatch says the Cuban Government has prohibited the journals from publishing any other quotations than those of the Royal Board of Brokers. The President of the Havana Railroad charges the brokers with giving fraudulent quotations in order to mislead merchants and to impose on the public.

—A Boston dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon Wm. H. Wadleigh, a discount clerk in the Merchants National Bank, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $87,000 in United States bonds. Wadleigh was arrested and held in default of $25,000 bail. The defalcation was the result of stock speculations.

—An Arizona dispatch says on the 22d of May Apaches murdered Theo. Fritz, a herder for Stemens and Rochford, almost within sight of Prescott, and ran off two hundred sheep. Troops from Fort Whipple and two parties of citizens are in pursuit. The Indians have a fourteen hours start. Fritz formerly reported for the press of St. Louis. The body was found horribly mutilated.

—A Washington dispatch gives substantially the text of Granville's note to Secretary Fish on Saturday. Granville states his objections to the Senate supplementary article, and says: "Unless Government sanctions the British Government must decline to sign a treaty which is not in conformity with their views, and which does not express the principles the American Government believes to be entertained by both parties to the negotiation, and which, immediately on being signed, would become the subject of negotiations with a view to its alteration."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

National Convention

DELEGATIONS ARRIVING.

Great Enthusiasm.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Colfax's Chances Good.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Temporary Chairman.

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL SELECTED.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1872.

We have had a busy day—what with the every-hour arrivals of fresh delegations, the informal caucussing among the delegates, and the final preparations which the Philadelphians are making for the entertainment of their visitors. Philadelphia Republicanism will exhibit itself in a procession to-morrow (Tuesday) night, and I judge from the rates of preparation, that the tumult will be immense. These people in the goodly city of brotherly love are certainly exerting themselves to the utmost to attest to their visitors their fraternal feeling and their Republican enthusiasm.

The delegations have been coming in all day, and the first business attended to is securing confortable quarters. Fortunately this matter has been well arranged and there is no confusion or trouble. The fatigue of travel—it might be supposed—would have induced the delegates to quiet down a little for recuperation to-day; but it didn't. They have been buzzing around and prospecting and caucussing, and have so far as activity is concerned, put through an immense amount of work, but so far as I can see, there is no change in the result; "Grant and Colfax," according to my outlook, will be the ticket.

Thus far delegations from Texas, a majority of the western States, some from the South, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, &c., have arrived. Only part of the Ohio delegation has arrived; but a telegram received to-night states that the remainder of them are on the way. The statement that the Ohio delegation has been *instructed* to vote for Dennison for the Vice Presidency, is, I am assurred, not so correct; they have been merely *advised*, if they think it proper, to support Dennison, but they have not been *instructed* at all; they have been left free to act in the Convention as they deem best—to cast their votes for Dennison if it will do any good. I don't think they'll need to waste their strength in that way, although they may give Dennison a complimentary vote or two.

I am told that the friends of Senator Scott will urge his claims. The Pennsylvania delegation hold their caucus to-morrow night, at the Girard, and I would not be surprised if Senator Scott was decided upon as their man. But some of the delegates talk of staying away from the caucus. Of course, nothing definite can be said of their action as yet, because all of them have not arrived. The western end of the State is not fully represented yet, Allegheny will have something to say, but still I believe, unless fresh complications arise, that Pennsylvania will present Scott, and that will be his main, perhaps his only support. New York is talked of for Wilson, as is also Massachusetts, and some of the New England States. But Colfax has a large majority of the west, north-west, south-west. The general opinion I find among the best delegates and most influential is that there ought not to be any change in the ticket. I believe this is the real sentiment of Pennsylvanians, but local pride will lead them to support Senator Scott. I don't think, however, their influence can overcome in any great measure the current of feeling which is against a change, and if it comes to a second ballot they will be found in the Colfax ranks. Colfax's friends say that if Grant is endorsed, Colfax ought also to share that honor. They are very jubilant, and already are prepared with mathematical exactness that their favorite candidate cannot be beaten. I don't just count for all their figures, but do not see, at enthusiastically as they, that Colfax will go through and by a handsome majority. The principal caucauses will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), and by night possibly a correct horoscope, with actual figures to substantiate it, may be given.

There will be a struggle, as usual, over the chairmanship. Nearly every delegation has a man who is pre-eminently suited for the position. If the delegations say truly. McMichael, of Philadelphia, Hawley, of Connecticut, Bingham, of Ohio, and a hundred others are talked of, and each is "sure to get it," according to his friends. My own opinion is that McMichael stands the best chance—but if Pennsylvania goes for Scott, the friends of the other candidates may defeat him.

The Allegheny delegation is expected to-morrow (Tuesday). They will be warmly welcomed, and will have no reason to complain of their entertainment. They will be met at the depot and escorted to their headquarters with all the honors. The Philadelphia politicians seem determined to show their western brethren that they can entertain in style, and be thoroughly fraternal when they want to. B.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The influx of delegates and others to the Convention to-day has been very large, although, up to late to-night scarcely half of the representatives of many States, notably the western, haved arrived. The delegates come by small squads, and no State as yet is fully represented. This is supposed to be owing to the fact that the work of the Convention is a mere formality, the nomination of Grant having been satisfactorily settled by Conventional instruction.

Philadelphia has made every preparation to make the gathering in point of enthusiasm and numbers one of the first ever held in the country. A National Convention of politicians has not been held here before since 1856, the time when Fremont and Dayton were nominated.

The Vice Presidency seems to be about the only question in dispute. That Grant will be renominated by acclamation and unanimously is everywhere conceded, but strong, determined opposition to Colfax exists, and it is difficult to speculate upon the result of the contest. Colfax has very warm supporters among the delegates from New England, and will have all the solid 134 votes instructed for him, besides scattering votes, which will probably run him 200 out of the entire ballot of 734 votes. He will probably pick up at least fifty more on the first ballot, possibly more in the event of a second. But from the South. It is believed, however, that Henry Wilson will develop greater strength among the Southern delegations than any other name which may come before the Committee. It is thought that either John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, John F. Lewis, of Virginia, or Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, whose States are instructed to vote for them, will develop any outside strength. It is generally believed they will be dropped after the first ballot. The Ohio delegation will support Gov. Dennison on the first and every succeeding ballot which may be had. The statement that Dennison would decline to be a candidate is without truth, as telegraphed, and the delegates say they insist on the presentation of his name. If, however, it should occur that Dennison's name be withdrawn, it is very improbable that the vote of the State will be given as a unit for Colfax or Henry Wilson. The choice, next to Dennison, will be likely support Henry Wilson. James F. Wilson's name as Vice Presidential candidate is but little mentioned.

The possibility that a compromise candidate will be chosen in view of the clearness of the contest between Colfax and Wilson, has rather unexpectedly invested the subject with exciting interest. The compromise candidate who is thought to be most favorably considered is Gen. Rawley, of Connecticut.

Gen. Craighead is to be chairman of the Ohio delegation. It is the desire of many to place ex-Gov. Hayes upon the committee on resolutions, but that gentleman declines.

Gov. Noyes was among the arrivals this morning. A strong desire exists to give every honorary distinction possible to Pennsylvanians in the organization of the Convention, and in further the success of the National Convention to-night decided to select Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, temporary chairman.

Pennsylvania will lead off with a compliment-ary for Vice President, for Don Cameron's son, Senator Cameron. William D. Kelly is the choice of the delegation for the office, and most persistent efforts will be made to secure his nomination.

To-night the delegations of the States of Kansas, Maryland and Tennessee, at least such of them as are here, decided to cast their votes for Colfax. It was understood to-day that General Butler would come to the Convention, with the view of killing off Hawley. Settles, of North Carolina, is pressed hard for the permanent chairmanship of the Convention. Ex-Governor Orr is also mentioned for the position.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Illinois, who is here, has been also talked of, but the delegates of his own State say that Illinois cannot presume so far, in view of the nominee for the Presidency hailing from that State.

The only feature of any special interest of the evening was the appointment by the National Committee of A. B. Cornell, of New York, to fill the place of Horace Greeley upon the Committee.

The National Executive Committee met this evening at the Continental, for the purpose of selecting upon a temporary chairman for the Convention on Wednesday. Gov. Claflin presided, and after a brief session, it was decided to bestow the honor upon Hon. Morton McMichael.

The North Carolina delegation have not decided as to Vice President, but for the caucus to-morrow night they are urging the election of Hon. Thos. Little, of their State, as permanent chairman, and say the whole South will back them.

The Massachusetts Grant Campaign Club, one hundred and twenty-five strong, are here, and have been the first to throw a large Grant flag to the breeze. They are working hard to nominate Senator Wilson for Vice President, and say they are bound to succeed. The name of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly is mentioned to-night for Vice President. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is yet the strongest man.

The Louisiana delegation arrived this evening and elected B. W. Thompson delegate at large. This body is working hard for Colfax.

The New York delegation had an informal meeting this evening, and discussed Colfax and Wilson.

A. B. Connell, of New York, has been appointed on the National Executive Committee in place of Horace Greeley, resigned.

Benjamin F. Hunter has not yet arrived. His motives are the subject of much conjecture.

Among prominent arrivals to-day are Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Ex-Governor Carpenter, Governor R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, and Ex-Governor Birney, of Michigan. George Francis Train arrived this evening.

Midnight.—The statement that ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, has written a letter substantially withdrawing his name as candidate for Vice President, is denied by authority. In the letter alluded to he merely declines to receive a complimentary vote.

FOREIGN.

The Indirect Claims.

PARLIAMENT EXCITED.

The Supplemental Article Denounced.

SPANISH GUNBOAT SUNK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone apologized for not being able to make a definite statement with regard to the negotiations with the United States, as he had promised the House. The postponement of the day of adjournment by the American Senate rendered a full explanation impossible. As for the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington, he would assure the members that it did not leave the subject of indirect claims, pure and simple, open for misunderstanding hereafter, and in this view Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, coincided. He gave an account of the preceding negotiations, and said a suggestion was made that England should draft an additional article whereby she was to make certain agreements for the future, and the United States was to undertake not to press the indirect claims. This suggestion was accepted and acted upon. The difficulty which had since arisen did not touch the main points.

Disraeli called attention to the fact that the Premier had omitted to state whatever that the arbitration was to proceed on the 15th inst.

Gladstone replied that this date had been kept carefully in view, but imprisonment was.

Harsman put the following questions. Has the Government any reason to suppose that the United States Government is inclined to withdraw from Secretary Fish's position; that the concessions from England must preclude any settlement?

Gladstone replied: The understanding is that the United States make no claim touching indirect claims. Nothing has occurred to alter Her Majesty's Government believes bear but one meaning, and in that Mr. Schenck agrees with the United States.

Disraeli observed that the explanations amounted to nothing. The House and country were not satisfied. He hoped a distinct declaration would be extended from the Government that the indirect claims were fully, finally and immediately withdrawn, Great Britain would refuse to proceed with the arbitration. [Cheers.]

Bouverie said he had heard the statement of the Premier with alarm. He hoped the Government would not accept Mr. Schenck's verbal assurances.

Viscount Bury gave notice that he should move an address to the Queen similar to that of Earl Russell in the House of Lords for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration, unless the indirect claims are abandoned by the United States.

Wyndham enquired whether care had been taken that the indirect claims should not be raised.

Atway said they had been aware of the danger of fresh engagements with the United States, and he wanted to know whether any new engagements had been made or accepted by the Government.

G. B. Gregory begged to know if the Government had the assurance of the American Minister (Schenck) in writing to the latter question.

Gladstone replied that he had stated that the House members seemed to think that some price had been paid to the United States for withdrawing the indirect claims. This impression was erroneous. He had entered at some length the word "consideration," which he admitted was used in the supplemental article, but the "consideration" was not a covenant between the two nations for the future, and was reciprocal. He declined to discuss the question of pressing the withdrawal of the indirect claims while the negotiations were still in progress.

In the House of Lords, Granville also made a statement with regard to the condition of the negotiations with Washington. Communications, he said, continued to be exchanged, but without result, and it was impossible to predict what the result would be. The lawyers of the crown had concluded that there was no deliverance of opinion between the two nations touching the withdrawal of the indirect claims. The only point in dispute was as to the engagements for the future. He was aware of the difficulties of the movement, and hoped they would be overcome.

Earl Russell said the time had come when plain words were desirable, and he gave notice that he should to-morrow press his motion for an address to the Queen for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration.

Lord Cairns denounced the supplemental article as pregnant with danger. Lord Westbury was severe on the Government for sheltering themselves under the Crown lawyers.

In the course of the evening the Marquis of Hertford inquired whether it was true that the band of the Grenadier Guards had been ordered to the United States to attend the Boston Jubilee.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that such orders had been issued with the sanction of the Queen and commander-in-chief.

The Duke of Richmond declared that a more irregular proceeding had never been sanctioned.

Granville defended the act, saying it was proper to show the good will of the country toward America while the treaty was hanging in the balance. England had only emulated Russia, Austria, Prussia and other powers in similar acts of courtesy.

WEST INDIES.

CUBAN INSURGENTS IN JAMAICA.

HAVANA, June 3.—It is reported that the insurgent chiefs Salome, Hernandez, Sanguili, Jacobo Roche, Vega and several others are actually at Jamaica. Hernandez, however, after his arrival there, died of fever. Sanguili and Vega are unfit for active service, owing to their wounds.

COLLISION BETWEEN MEN-OF-WAR.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 8—VIA HAVANA, June 3.—The merchant steamer Clara, temporarily fitted up as a man-of-war, while cruising in search of the Edgar Stuart, ran into the Spanish gunboat Celage last night, striking her in the fore chains and carrying away her foremast. The Celage sung in six minutes afterward. The crew and money box were saved, and taken on board the Clara, which was but slightly injured.

NEW CASTLE.

Counting the Votes.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW CASTLE, PA., June 3, 1872.

The Republican Convention of Lawrence county met to-day to count the returns for the vote cast on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were nominated: For Congress, Hon. John A. Wallace; State Senate, Samuel McKelvey; Assembly, George McCracken; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention; David Craig; Associate Judge, Thomas Pomeroy; Commissioner, Wm. McClelland. B.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Dennison and the Vice Presidency

COLUMBUS, O

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MEYER, Lancaster, Comp.;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALBERT, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh;
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh;
J. B. RAMSEY, of Allegheny;
HYDE SAMPLE, of Snaler;
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McCUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

"IT is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures."—*Monroe.*

"THE protection of American labor against injurious competition of foreign labor is known historically to have been one end designed to be obtained by the Constitution."—*Webster.*

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, published on Saturday, will contain a full account of the proceedings of the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, as furnished by our own editorial correspondent.

WE SHALL have our editorial correspondent at the Philadelphia Convention, who will furnish full reports of the proceedings. Agents desiring extra copies of the GAZETTE should at once send in their orders.

THE Baltimore *American* in view of the unwillingness of many Democrats of Maryland to accept Greeley, and the disposition of the Greeleyites to stick to him and bolt any other nomination, is hopeful that Grant may carry the State.

THE Anti-secret Society people recently held a National Convention at Oberlin, Ohio, and there nominated for the Presidency Charles Francis Adams, who is a Royal Arch Mason. They passed resolutions against tobacco and intoxicating drinks. Adams snuffs and enjoys his fine wines.

THE eight hour labor movement is steadily gaining ground in all parts of the country. The hardships of the sirikes entailed on employers is in the fact that they are accompanied with demands for higher wages. If the same rates of wages could prevail the eight hour system would be almost universally adopted.

THERE are now over sixty thousand miles of railway tracks in the United States —enough to encircle the earth with iron twice over and to run parallel with its diameter and leave two thousand miles of rails yet unsold. No country on earth can boast as much, and we are yet building railways in all parts of the land.

THE latest English papers received review the crop prospects in Europe. We learn from them that the growing grain in England, Germany, France, Spain and Italy is in a highly promising condition. If the weather continues favorable, the world may reasonably expect one of the most abundant harvests this year that it has ever enjoyed.

IT is hard to believe, and yet it is the plain, unvarnished truth, that the Philadelphia Cemetery Company after having granted the Grand Army of the Republic the privilege of entering their grounds on Decoration Day to garland the graves of soldiers with flowers, withdrew the privilege because some colored members were to participate in the ceremony. Out upon such conduct in this enlightened age of progress.

ONE OF SENATOR SUMNER'S charges against the President is that THIRTEEN of the latter's relatives have been appointed to office. We appeal to every good citizen who reads this notice, if this charge is sufficient to change a single vote. First, it was charged that the number was forty-two; now it is thirteen. Think of it, oh! Republicans; out of sixty thousand office holders—THIRTEEN—magic number—can claim relationship with our good President. What an awful crime this is, to be sure. What bank President does not try to get his son, or neighbor, or brother-in-law a situation? Where is the sin of trusting one's kindred—one's own blood in positions of trust and responsibility?

Mr. SUMNER arraigns the President for accepting gifts from a grateful people. He has not accepted a gift of any description since he became President. After the close of the war, his neighbors at Galena presented him with a house furnished for use. Some grateful admirers in Philadelphia did the same; also in Washington. These were nothing but expressions of gratitude for the hero who had crushed rebellion and saved the country. Is it not humiliating to find an American Senator with world-wide fame willing to stand up in his place in the Senate and retail such abominable gossip to a gaping crowd? Does it not speak untold volumes in the President's praise, that such miserable stuff must be urged against him, as the whole stock in trade of his enemies. The American people, knowing well the results of his administration—the diminished debt and taxation, the prosperity of the country as the result of wise counsels—will stamp a l of disapprobation on such contemptible meanness as this conduct of Sumner's.

THE Western Associated Press will meet at Milwaukee on the 12th inst., to elect a new Board of Directors and transact such other business as may come up. The meeting promises to be an exceedingly pleasant one, and it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of members. During the past year the affairs of this powerful organization have been conducted with marked ability by the General Manager, Richard Henry Smith, Esq., of Chicago. The ordinary reader who carelessly examines the GAZETTE in the morning hardly stops to think while reading the doings of almost the entire world the day before, what an immense outlay of money was expended, and what an army of newsgathers were employed to collate the items he is reading. The Press Association ramifies throughout the whole civilized world, and hardly anything of more than ordinary importance transpires in it but is flashed immediately on the swift wings of lightning to thousands of cities and towns. We confidently expect that the exhibit of the affairs of our Western Associated Press to be made at the Milwaukee meeting will be most flattering and encouraging, and that, notwithstanding the presence in the field of a young and powerful rival, the American Press Association, it will be shown to be much better organized and stronger than it ever was before, and all because of the able and creditable manner in which its affairs have been managed and controlled.

IT IS NOT WITHOUT considerable emotion and anger we hear of the vile outrage committed by Grecian officials; in shipping over to this country a score or more of brigands and cut-throats of the vilest description in a ship called the Agamemnon, bound for New Orleans. These felons comprise several of the murderers of some English noblemen, and others, not very long ago, at a place called Marathon, and which atrocity caused a thrill of horror through civilization, at its barbarity and cold-bloodedness. Now advices inform us, that on condition of leaving Greece these malefactors were reprieved and taken on board a ship bound for New Orleans, heavily ironed, and now they are on their way to us. Surely Congress should put a stop to this wholesale system of insults that almost every country in Europe has been putting on us for years. Nearly every year we have regular importations of criminals of the worst kind from all parts. It was only last January that a band of convicts came from England; now fresh importations are coming from Germany and Greece almost similtaneously. It is positively fearful to contemplate; our large cities at present are reeking with crime, and murder stalks in daylight through our streets; our jails are full and over crowded. How then is this state of things to be avoided? how long are we to suffer petty States like Greece to make our country its penal colony, or large ones like Germany and England to deliberately insult us in this way? The only feasible plan is to put an embargo on the ships bringing these felons, and heavily fine the owners; then reship the criminals and return them whence they came. It should be the duty of the Collector of the Port to do these things. We are already over-burdened with crime and there is great need of a high protective tariff.

THE New York *Tribune* will lose one great and essential thing to its success through the candidacy of Horace Greeley—its reputation for honesty and constancy. Not a year has elapsed since the old sage lauded Grant to the skies and confidently assured the people that he "would be better qualified for that momentous trust (the Presidency) in 1872 than he was in 1868," and in the latter year no journal was more in love with Grant, more loyal to his cause or more fulsome and enthusiastic in its praise of him, than the *Tribune*. Greeley in the field as an ambitious candidate for the highest office in the land is a much different individual than was old honest Horace Greeley in his sanctum. What he formerly scorned in others as shameful and dishonorable, he now winks at and adopts himself. His conscience may tell him that such a course is all right but we doubt it very much. Surely the intoxication of joy following the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention has not entirely wiped out the dividing line between honesty and dishonesty in the old man's character; surely he has not forgotten that the strong hold he has had on the affections of the people has been his manliness, moral courage and desire to be right and honorable in all things. The course of the *Tribune* of late indicates that Greeley has changed. He has fallen from a dizzy height in public estimation down to the level of a pot-house politician, and he will never again rise much higher. The intelligent people are slow to move forward in their admiration of any man, rapid to retreat from him when he throws off the mask which deceived them, and they can never be brought back again to worship at the mock altar before which they had wasted their devotion. These truths none know better than Horace Greeley and yet he drives headlong into the suicidal pit which intervenes between himself and the White House. His destruction is inevitable and he himself courts it.

ACCIDENTS they say, will happen in the best regulated families, and it is no less true of Circuses. Now we have a report of the drowning of an unfortunate aeronaut in the Tennessee river. Whilst deploring the violent death of a fellow being, we cannot refrain from thinking who was most to blame in the transaction, the foolhardy aeronaut, the grossly careless persons that had the care of the fatal coutrivance, or the crowds looking on. Of course, as long as the public will patronize these insane exhibitions so dangerous to life and limb, so long will they be continued. In the case before us the hot air balloon used, was attached by a rope to the ground by some contrivance, until it got up into the air, when through some negligence it became free, soared away wildly and finally dropped into the Tennessee river, drowning the unfortunate man who was in the car. We cannot depreceate exhibitions of this kind sufficiently, and when this same aeronaut was exhibiting here last summer, we then gave utterance to our disapproval in words as strong as we could command of such fool hardiness and reckless risk of life. It seems like, as people often say, tempting Providence. It is astonishing the morbid desire there is in this adventurous age for exhibitions of this kind, as well as acrobatic performances where the sole amusement consists in the intense excitement from dangerous feats of daring. The audiences are often horrified at the broken, bleeding, dying, crushed mass, that such exhibitions end in to the performers, and yet the thoughtless audiences go away and while shocked and horrified, forget that each and every one there, was responsible for such a result. As long as people patronize such performances there will be fools hardy enough to risk their necks for the increased pay they will receive, and we think some other course should be adopted to prevent them. If men or women attempt to commit suicide they are imprisoned or punished in some way, and we think these kind of performances should be suppressed by police authority as dangerous bodily and morally to the community at large.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To-morrow in Philadelphia the Republican party of the nation will assemble its representative delegates in convention, to nominate candidates for perhaps the highest honors in the political world—the offices of President and Vice President of these great and powerful United States and Territories. Clothed with authority to speak for the large majority of people, as contained in the Republican party, the delegates will have an important duty to discharge, and the whole nation will turn with anxiety to watch the proceedings at Philadelphia to-day. Thus early, we can predict without any doubt the principal work of the Convention—the renomination of President Grant, without the faintest outline of a shadow of opposition, for the whole country has demanded as much in advance. He has served them well and conscientiously, and in return the people are grateful. When first inducted into office General Grant simply promised to do his duty, and he has striven to do so according to his ability. He may have made mistakes but he committed no crimes. His official record is as free from stain as was his military history brilliant and glorious. He asserted at the outset that he had no policy to enforce against the will of the people and he has thus far nobly kept his word. No President has ever been more faithful to the interests of country and the people, none has preserved our peace and dignity as a nation more sacredly at home and abroad. He has protected and strengthened our commerce, lent his aid towards popular education, stood nobly by the laboring masses, fostered home industry, honestly collected the revenues and faithfully applied the money to the disch arge of the public debt, and inaugurated a genuine reform in the civil service. His record is good enough for the people and they will to-morrow endorse it by renominating him by acclamation to the high office he so well fills, and the endorsement will be enthusiastically ratified by his election next November.

With Grant, Schuyler Colfax, too, has made a bright and untarnished record in his office as Vice President, and no doubt will be again chosen to fill the second place on the Philadelphia ticket. He will have opposition, but it will not arise from the fact that he is worthy of rebuke through any short-coming in office, but more for expediency sake. We will be pleased if he shall be nominated, and equally so if some fresh leader were given us in his place—espesially if the honor should fall on Pennsylvania's Senator, Hon. John Scott. However, we believe from the present outlook over the field that the same names that adorned the Presidential banner of 1868 will again be raised at Philadelphia to-morrow, and the march to glorious victory will be made over a smooth and pleasant road.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

A MASSACHUSETTS lady last year made $500 from the cultivation of lilies in a corner of her garden.

LEACHED wood ashes make an excellent top-dressing for old orchards which are denominated hide-bound.

SURFACE manuring and cultivation are for grain, and in particular for fruit—buried manure and deep culture for vegetables.

AN experienced hop cultivator says that on moss soils, buryard manure once in three years, and ashes and plaster every year, will best meet the requirements of the hop crop.

THE State Entomologist of Missouri says that the washing of fruit trees with soap, or the application of any alkaline solution, is an infallible protection against borers; and this is confirmed by the experience of some of the most extensive fruit-growers of that section.

DR. GEORGE SPRAGUE, the prominent breeder of live stock at Des Moines, Iowa, says that for every animal that has been injured by over-feeding, ten thousand have been injured in their growth and for breeding purposes, by being scantily nourished and insufficiently housed.

IN caring for young fowls, provide them with a vessel of lime water for an occasional drink. It is prepared by pouring hot water over quick lime, and after the lime is settled and the water covering it has become clear, pour it off. It will keep fit for use for a considerable time.

IT is suggested by the *Rural Carolinian* tha even "worn-out" land, with lime, could be made to yield forage for turning in. The real trouble is that when people sow a nice green crop growing they often think it a pity it should be buried to improve the soil, and thence they quietly kill the goose that would have laid golden eggs.

AN exchange gives the following receipt for raising potatoes: Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough so that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill in planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for potato. Ashes contain more than any other fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved.

THE cabbage moth (*Mamestra Grassica*) has already made its appearance, and will visit the young cabbage and cauliflowers as soon as the plants are large enough to hold the eggs which produce the larva called cabbage worms. A capital remedy for these voracious fellows is that used by Quinn, of New Jersey. The mixture is: One part carbolic powder; two parts quicklime; twenty parts fine superphosphate. Dust the plants once or twice a week, when the dew is on the leaf.

THIS is one of the "insect years." The west swarms with potato bugs, chinch bugs and locusts; the Hessian fly and clouds of grasshoppers are devastating the fields of Los Angeles county, Cal.; the black caterpillars are worse in Arkansas than ever known before, and are stripping the leaves of the forest; Virginia planters complain that never were the tobacco flies so numerous and destructive as this season; and throughout the South is dismay at the number, size and voracity of the mosquitoes.

NOW is the time for sending for permanent turf, and care should be observed in selecting the right kind of grass seed, so as to form a compact and enduring sod for pleasure grounds, and to obtain this desirable object nothing but dwarf and fine grasses should be sown. Orchard grass, timothy, and rye grasses are too coarse and tufty. Where the ground is likely to be much trampled, like the outer edges of side walks and play grounds, the best mixture to sow is composed of fescue, crested dog's tail, creeping bent, Kentucky blue, red top, and a liberal sprinkling of Dutch clover. These form a strong, close and permanent turf, though they do not spring up quite so quickly as the coarser grasses.

THE proper management of grass lands will be, before long, if it is not just now, the key to successful agriculture in America. We find a difficulty in maintaining the productiveness of our meadows and pastures, even with annual top dressing of barn yard manure. There needs to be something more. Not only abundant artificial resources are necessary to maintain perennial vigor, but the mechanical process of harrowing and rolling are needed. These destroy moss, loosen and open the surface, admit the fertilizers to the roots and prevent the formation of tufts of herbage, which in time would render the surface uneven. By these means grass lands have been kept productive for centuries in European countries.

LOOK to your fruit trees. Now is the time to annihilate the caterpillars. If on a small limb which can be got at easily, the sure way is to cut it off and bury the nest. In positions difficult of access, we burn them out. Take a piece of newspaper, crumpled up lightly, tie it to the end of a pole, saturate it with kerosene oil and burn out the "varmints." For small nests upon limbs which we do not wish to cut or run any risk of burning, we take a cloth and crush the nest while thing effectually as Caleb Cushing proposed to "crush out" the Free Soilers. This is about as important work as we can perform in these days. To leave the animals undisturbed is to have unsightly trees, and hosts of worms next season. Neglect is inexcusable, inasmuch as it will result in annoyance to your neighbors as well as injury to your own orchard. All fruit trees of a large size should be scraped so as to get all the rough bark and moss off the trunks and limbs, and smaller trees should be washed with strong soap suds. Wood ashes are always in order as mulch for fruit trees, the gradual dissolving by the rains of the potash and its absorption by the roots being the means of health, and through the enhanced vigor of the trees, protection from parasitic insects.

JOURNALISTIC JOTTINGS.

THE Philadelphia *Post* is an excellent bass ball paper.

JOHN H. OBERLY is now sole owner of the Cairo *Bulletin*.

THE devil of the Wyandotte (Kansas) *Herald* office is a Chinaman.

We Know, a funny paper recently started at Raleigh, N. C., is dead.

D. A. WASSON, well known to *Atlantic Monthly* readers, will reside in Stuttgardt the next two years.

SAM'L BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, has cut up his town estate into building lots and expects to realize $100,000.

DAVID Y. McMULLEN, formerly of the Chicago *Evening Post*, and Mr. Beech, of Terre Haute, will open a bank in Marshall, Clark county.

THEODORE TILTON says there is but one employment in the world more agreeable than to edit a newspaper; and that is not to edit one.

SETH WILBUR PAYNE, of the Utica (*N. Y.*) *Bee*, sent to Albany Penitentiary for slandering Judge Doolittle, has been released by the Governor at the request of the Judge.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, whose departure for Europe was recently noted, takes the position of London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at a salary of $8,000 a year, holding the same position in London that Mr. Smalley, of the *Tribune*, holds.

"CARLFRIED," the New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writes to that paper that the *Tribune* began in 1841 on a capital of $1,000 borrowed money; in 1850 it yielded a profit of $60,000, and of late years its profits have exceeded $150,000.

THE Thomas Cat who has been one of the Springfield *Republican* editorial corps for the past few years, in a paroxysm of despair at having been named "Horace Greeley," threw himself into a wheel in the engine-room of the establishment Wednesday, and miserably perished.

THE *Nonpariel* which comes to us this week is a model of typographical neatness, and shows a decided improvement in other respects over the majority of amateur journals. The juvenile firm under whose management it is conducted, Messrs. Hay, Livingston & Co., has a location at 509 Liberty street.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Mr. Townley, of the New York *Mail*, receives, it is said, a salary of $5,000 from Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for his assistance to that able manager in the literary work necessary to the proper placing before the public of the animus of whatever may be produced at his theatre.

THE VIRGINIUS.

A Speck of War—Spanish Insolence Rebuked—An American Consul's Pluck—American Sailors on Deck—How American Honour Was Upheld.

It is now about nine months since the Virginius, an American merchant trader, put into the port of Porto Bello in distress, principally for the want of coal. She finally made the port of Aspinwall, and run a short distance up Fox River. This was on a Sunday morning in July. Monday morning Captain Brown, of the Virginius, took his ship's papers to the consulate, where they were declared to be correct by our Consul General Chas. E. Perry, and the captain was given a certificate of deviation from voyage. It was after this examination that the vessel was run up Fox river. On Tuesday a Spanish man-of-war, the Tornado, Captain Navaretti, made the port of Aspinwall. The Captain sent word to Consul Perry that he would call upon him, but not in an official capacity. He did so; but during the interview not a word was said in regard to the Virginius. Wednesday Captain Navaretti sent a communication to the prefect of Colon, (Spanish for Columbus,) and the name used by the Spaniards for Aspinwall, which, by the way, is the first land Columbus stepped his foot on after he sighted American shores. In this communication the Captain stated that he claimed the Virginius as a pirate, and that he wished her delivered over to him as such. The prefect then communicated with General Perry officially in regard to the nationality of the Virginius. Over the seal of the consulate, General Perry informed him that the Virginius was an American merchant vessel, cleared in New York, with register, articles, and crew list issued by the custom-house authorities of New York city; and that he had examined her papers, found them correct, and that they were on deposit at the office of the consulate. The prefect then communicated these facts to Captain Navaretti, but the Captain was not satisfied with this result, and he made a further request of the prefect, who then communicated with the President of the Sovereign State of Panama. On receipt of this dispatch the President and Secretary of State of Panama came to Aspinwall and had an interview with Captain Navaretti. The result was a new but respectful request for the Virginius' papers.

General Perry stated in reply that he thought it strange that when he had assured the authorities, under the seal of the United States, that the Virginius was a regular merchant vessel, with her papers correct and on file at the consulate, they were not satisfied; and that he most respectfully declined furnishing a copy, but added that he should be happy to exhibit them if they would do him the honor to call at the consulate. On receipt of General Perry's reply, the President and Secretary of State returned to Panama, where a meeting was held, and where they decided to address a third communication to the United States consul. This communication was of extreme length, reviewing in part, former communications, and stating that they were unable to decide the question before them without copies of the Virginius' papers, and they must therefore demand the papers. Gen. Perry replied that he was a representative of the American Government, and that he would hold the papers until ordered to give them up by his own Government—not the Panama authorities. Other notes passed between the parties.

Explanations were also made to General Hulburt, and, in the meantime, Secretary Fish approved General Perry's action. And the loss of the Government at Panama wholly changed toward Consul Perry, and everything remained quiet, notwithstanding one, and sometimes two, Spanish men of war was always watching the Virginius.

The Virginius came down Fox river into the harbor of Aspinwall, and the Pizarro, a Spanish war vessel, at the same time anchored near her, and was ready to fire upon her should she attempt to leave the port. At this stage of the dispute our Consul sent home for a man-of-war.

On receipt of this dispatch at Washington the United States steamship Wyoming was ordered to proceed to Aspinwall with all possible speed, a notice of which Mr. Perry saw published in the press dispatches, but failing to receive any official communication in regard to the matter from the Department, he waited until the Wyoming was twenty-one days overdue, when the United States steamer Kansas fortunately came into port for mail and provisions for the surveying expedition at Nicaraugua. Lieut Commander White at once sent a boat to the Consul.

Mr. Perry proceeded on board, and after a long interview with the commander decided to employ the Kansas to convoy the Virginius to Puerto Cabello, or so far seaward as necessary. Accordingly, at ten o'clock next day, Mr. Perry sent his official compliments to Commander White, which has already been published in Mr. White's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy. Soon after the delivery of the dispatch, Mr. Perry went on board the Kansas, where he delivered all the papers of the Virginius to Commander White for his examination, to prevent any question arising hereafter in regard to their authenticity. The papers were examined on deck in presence of a number of officers, during which time the commander of the Pizarro had his glasses raked upon the Kansas, watching every movement. After the examination, Lieutenant White being entirely satisfied, he turned to proceed to his cabin. When Mr. Perry remarked to him that as he passed the Pizarro he noticed she was fully prepared for action, Commander White replied that he thought not more so than the Kansas, and said, "Stop here a moment and I'll show you." It being the first time that Mr. Perry had been on board of a man-of-war when she was fully prepared for action, he was not a little surprised to see the decks sanded down, every man at his post, guns loaded, and everything in readiness for an engagement.

Mr. Perry the next day gave Commander White official instructions, which were also communicated to the Captain of the Pizarro.

Everything being in readiness, Commander White instructed an officer of the Kansas to take Mr. Perry on board the Virginius. Reaching the deck of the ship he met Captain Brown, and delivered him the papers of the ship in presence of the officer of the Kansas, when they were again examined, the Spanish commander watching every motion, as before.

Mr. Perry was then landed on shore, and the officer returned to the Kansas, stopping by the way to deliver Commander White's communication to the Captain of the Pizarro. At this time probably not a human being was left in a habitation on the island. The decks of the vessels were lined with human beings—excitement was most intense. The black smoke was pouring out of the funnels of both the Pizarro and the Virginius, with a full head of steam up. The Spanish flag was blowing off at every pipe, while the Kansas exhibited not the slightest appearance of having steam up. At 1 o'clock precisely on Saturday, the 27th of April, the Virginius lifted her anchor, and the moment she lifted her pad-dle-wheels for a start both the Kansas and Pizarro slipped their anchors and got under way. Capt. Brown having been instructed to run between the Pizarro and the city, so as to prevent the Spaniard from firing upon her until the Kansas could get into position, he attempted to do so when, as was expected, the Pizarro headed her off, and the Virginius backing water, the Kansas meantime gradually dropping down near the Pizarro, enabled the Virginius to steam close to the stern of the Spanish vessel-of-war, and thus getting on the outer side of the Kansas. Before the Spaniard could possibly fire upon her this time she was entirely out of gunshot, and it was supposed that Commodore White was placing his vessel in position to defend the Virginius from the Tornado. However, this course being run but a few minutes, both vessels again met on their regular track and proceeded to sea.

At about 7 o'clock Mr. Perry was not a little surprised to see the Kansas entering the harbor. He at once went on board and received the hearty congratulations of the brave commander and his officers. There seemed to be great disappointment among the entire crew that they had no opporunity to fight the Pizarro. Both felt gratified that no shot had been exchanged. The commander and the officers of the Kansas felt delighted that there was a consul at Aspinwall who had the determination to protect American interests and the authority of the United States, and thus ended peaceably what seemed at one time a sure precursor of war.

Art Culture in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* in speading of the Art Exhibition now being held in Paris, says:

The French—at least the Parisians—are artistic by temperament, by a constant culture. The Louvre and other public galleries are holiday resorts; the windows of the numerous picture dealers are so many free art cabinets; Goupil's window, for example, on the Boulevard Montmartre, is looked in by tens of thousands daily. The Rue Lafitte is a sort of street gallery. For six or eight months in the year the Hotel Drouot (the auction mart) is an ever renewed art museum. I say nothing of public monuments and their constant silent teaching of the eye in for, and by full moonlight and morning and evening shadings in the grand elements of color. And so there is a pervading sense of art, furnishing the medium in which art can grow, and a natural, unconsciously matured appetite, the primary condition for cultivated taste and appreciative reward of its fruits.

There are something like two thousand plastic artists, good, bad and "pleasing," in Paris alone. What with blood relations, marriage connections, and social intimacies, there is hardly any body who does not count at least one artist among his familiars. It is not so rare as to be wonderful, but is so universal as to excite your attention—the absence on walls and mantelpieces of any work of art in a family or room for the first time. Survey your own and any one's in Cincinnati's best furnished with pictures, bronzes, engravings and such comforting aids to the sustenance and refining of our better parts, and note how large a proportion of them are of French origin.

The Crops in Ohio.

The late rains have had a decidedly beneficial effect on the crops, as we learn from different sections of the country. The Cincinnati *Commercial Review* of Friday says: "The long-looked for and much-needed rain has at length fallen, and advices from all sections of the country indicate that the perfect prosperity of crops has been of the greatest importance, for, had it been longer delayed, the want of it would have been of fatal injury to many kinds of vegetation, while agriculture of all descriptions would have suffered beyond calculation. As it is, the season is backward, but the general feeling among the farmers seems to be one of confidence, and unless some pestilence in the shape of animal life should appear, there is reason to believe that we are once more to be blessed with an abundant harvest of almost everything."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. H. Smith, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohambee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE OLD MARBLE TOMB STONE CUTTER.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

I.

Now beneath the chisel in thy hand—
Thy hand with jade dust overborne,
The graceful, toil-line letters stand
Upon that white memorial stone.

II.

Ha! what a brave old art is thine!
An art kept warm in love's embrace,
On which the stars of centuries shine
Deathless as in our mortal race.

III.

The shifting sands from deserts thrown
May hide the pomp of marble streets,
But art, rebuilds his pearly throne
A stately sovereign o'er defeats.

IV.

How oft thy cunning hand hath wrought
In graceful lines the stubborn stone,
And stamped upon its front, the thought
Fast life creates for death alone.

V.

Upon thy head the silver hairs
Appear in little groups, to tell
How o'er life's sad corridor'd stairs
Hope echoes many a sad farewell.

VI.

Around the shaft of age, which Time
Hath based in silence long and free,
Thy thoughts, like ivy's, clasp and twine,
And mantle sacred cares to thee.

VII.

I know what mourners may have kept
Fair vigil at the tomb of years;
I know what eyes when others slept
Have wet the sodded grave with tears.

VIII.

O polished workman! Gate of Death!
Can marble festoons make that fair?
Can shafts and busts—all sculpture hath—
Disguise the pale-faced monarch there?

IX.

At dawn, at dusk, what death endears.
Of heaviest stone, or walls of clay,
Should touch the heart with reverent fears,
Should lure all soullers pride away.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

DR. KEYSER'S office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

A DEAD DELUSION.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length, it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally with it one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The luminous and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must quickly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent stops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be gulped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite enlivened, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSENGEN,
BATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To all seeking investment, combining large profit with absolute security, we would recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of 7-30s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby **increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.**

The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres if its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1-10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
N. HOLMES & SON,
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.
my18:t35-s&w

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
☞A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot.
my20:26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dress Goods.

A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis, Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

H. J. LYNCH,
my15 96 MARKET STREET.

STRAY COW.—A STRAY COW FOUND running at large in Allegheny City was taken charge of by the CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Owners can have the same by calling at the MAYOR'S OFFICE and paying charges.
my29:s2

FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE S

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Paving, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 3, 1872. }

Features in local finances show but little variation from the reports of last week. The banks report themselves as able to take care of those keeping accounts with them, and in a number of instances have some left over for outside borrowers. Several of the banking institutions, and very laudably, too, did so much in April and the early part of May that they have not yet been able to catch up, and complain some little of money being close with them. They will, no doubt, in a few days be all right and able to do their full share in providing for the wants of the business community. The general supposition expressed by operators is that there will be much less demand for loans from now on until probably the middle of September. The iron men will not be so pressing in their demands for loans as it seems somewhat doubtful if the present price for staple can be kept up, and for this reason, as well as for the fact that the mills stop for repairs and to take stock about the first of July, there is a general indisposition on the part of buyers to make large purchases, but a disposition to reduce the quantity generally carried as much as possible to avoid trouble and expense.

The shipments on Saturday from New York as far as ascertained, were as follows: Brown Brothers, $1,000,000; Belmont, $250,000; Von Hoffman, $500,000; Dentiston, $100,000; J. & J. Stuart, $100,000—all gold; Belmont, bars, $100,000; total, $2,050,000.—Most of which is to pay for what, if there was sufficient protection, would be produced at home, but goes to Great Britain. Gold goes over while here gold goes up, up. Is it any wonder? It would be strange if it did not advance. It is a matter of surprise with many that it does not rise faster than it is doing. The product of gold in the United States has never exceeded in any one year one hundred millions, and lately shipments monthly run from eight to twenty millions. Gold has not yet reached its maximum for 1872, and those whose business is controlled by the price thereof should move very cautiously, or may be caught napping. The Secretary of the Treasury will do all that he has the power to do, but the current may be too strong for him to navigate, and he may dispense with much of the ballast of precious metals he is carrying. Government must keep up its credit, and the gold interest has to first be provided for, and all that he can spare, if the present enormous outflow to Europe continues, will not go far in preventing a still larger advance in precious metals than is now going on. The markets East and West are all well supplied with currency.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, received to-day, says: "Money was reported easy through the day at 6 per cent. on call, and the banks quite satisfy the demands of customers. On the street 6¼ to 7 per cent. is about the current rate for best names. Money is in full supply for the requirements of business."

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Money continues abundant yet, and notwithstanding the demand is improving, the banks do not find employment for all their surplus funds. In the country, also, loanable capital seems to be abundant, and some of the country banks intimate to correspondents here that they would be glad to loan considerable sums in this city for 60 to 90 days on good collaterals."

Local stocks are not brisk. Holders evince but little disposition to sell. Latest telegraph advices report U. S. bonds very active in New York to-day. 1881 bonds closed at 112@¼. Gold closed at 111¾.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	119¾	120¾
5-20—1862	113¾	114¾
" 1864	113¾	114¾
" 1865	114¾	115¼
" 1865 new	116¾	116¾
" 1867	117¼	117¾
" 1868	117	117¾
10-40s	112¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	94¾	94¾
Erie	65¾	65¾
Fort Wayne	98	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	91
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Union Pacific	96¾	95¾
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	75¾	75¾
Adams Express	96¾	96
American Express	77¾	78½
U. S. Express	84	86
Wells Fargo	87	87½

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	58¼	58¾
Penna. Allotments	58	58½
Reading R. R.	60	60
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	38	38½
Central Transportation	40¾	40½
Empire Transportation	54	54¼
Union Transportation	81	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	75½	75½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾	93¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114½	U. S. 5-20s, '64	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	114¾	5-20 Jan & July '65	114¾
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117¾	5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117¾

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

Gold strong, at from 114¼ to 114⅝. Loans, 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $48,000,000. Governments strong and ½ to ⅝ higher; the rise is most noticeable in coupons of 1881, and 5-20s of May and November. Money easy at 4 to 6. State bonds dull and neglected. The stock market is dull but very strong, and the chief interest has been in Union Pacific, Western Union, C. C. & I. C., Pacific Mail, Erie and Lake Shore. Market closed strong, at about the best figures of the day.

Sterling exchange 113¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 120⅝; 5-20s '62, 114¼; '64, 114¾; new 5s 113¾; '65, 115¼; new '65, 117; '67, 117¾; '68, 117⅝; 10-40s 112⅝; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 96½; Tennessee old 72¾; new 72¾; Virginia new 84; old 48; North Carolina old 30¾; new 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 96; Wells & Fargo do, 89¾; American Merchants Union do, 79½; United States do, 86; Pacific Mail, 76; New York Central, 97; Scrip, —; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 84½; Hudson River, 120¾; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 75¾; do preferred, 94¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 110¼; St. Paul, 57¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, —; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 45; Chicago & Alton, 116; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; C. C. & C. 92¾; Burlington & Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

PITTSBUUGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 3, 1872. }

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, (48 per cent) 4¾; refined, (58 per cent) 6¾; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Arsenic, 3¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BEANS.—Very scarce; we now quote at $3 to $3,50 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Continues very dull, and there is so little selling by commission men that it is difficult to give quotations. We hear of sales of prime solid packed at 14@15c, and prime roll cannot be fairly quoted above 17@18c.

BROOM CORN.—Quiet and unchanged; 5 to 8 cts, as to quality.

CHEESE.—Unchanged; Dairy, 11@12 cts; Factory, 13@13½; Goshen 14@14½.

CARBON OIL.—Continues very dull but prices are without quotable change; 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 2@3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to 6,25 per case; Tmatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@ 7,00, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2,50 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples in fair demand and limited supply; sales at 9 to 11 cts, as to quality. Peaches dull; halves, 8¼ to 9 cts, pitxed 7½@ 8 cts; quarters, 6¼@7 cts; peeled 15 to 18 cts; Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 26 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—In steady demand and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 17@18 cts. However, there is but little confidence in the egg market at this season of the year, and dealers, therefore, are not disposed to hold.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts₱ ℔; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR.—Continues very quiet and lower prices are generally anticipated; however, we continue former quotations: $8,75 to $9,25 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $9,50 to $10 for red Winter. It is reported that some of the western millers are offering to sell at a reduction of from 37½ to 50 cts per bbl. Rye flour quiet and unchanged; $5,75@6.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat continues dull, notwithstanding it has reacted slightly at Chicago; the mills here are well stocked, and are virtually out of the market, and as they do not want to buy, they are indifferent about naming prices, hence it is difficult to give quotations. Robiers, however, are inclined to the belief that the tone must soon commence to firm up again, that the supply in consequence will be diminished, and that there will soon be an improvement in prices; hence they are not disposed to force sales. We continue to quote nominally at $1,95 to $2 for fair, and $2,05 to $2,10 for prime for white. Oats continue dull, and with increased receipts and offerings, prices are weak, though not quotably lower; may be quoted at 52 to 53. The feeling prevails, however, that prices cannot go much if any lower; that the farmers will soon be busily engaged with their crops, and that the arrivals will of necessity fall off, and that sooner or later, the market will do better, and so long as this feeling exists, dealers will not force sales. Shelled Corn, also dull, but nominally unchanged; 66 to 68 cts. Rye quiet; $1 to $1,05. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market continues very quiet; however, this is not unusual at this season of the year; country orders generally fall off sharply about the 1st of June, and no improvement can reasonably be expected until after harvest. Sugars continue dull and weak, and prices are lower than they have been for several months, if not years, and the feeling is still gaining ground that now is the time to buy, as with an increased demand, which always sets in at the beginning of the fruit season, an appreciation is almost certain. Coffee continues dull but unchanged, the demand is light, and restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants. Syrups and Molasses present no new features worthy of notice.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24 @24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Rostedt, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11½; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 58@65; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9; Common, 8@8¾. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—The stock in this market has been increased some 500 or 600 tons within the past few days, while the demand is unusually light and, as a consequence, prices are weak, though without quotable change, $26 to $30 for baled, according to quality.

HOPS.—The offerings from the country are also larger.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OILS.—Lard Oil is quoted at 80 cts for No. 1 extra, and 62@65 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS.—Continues exceedingly dull, and holders are nearly all anxious to realize; may be quoted at 55 to 85 cts per bushel. Sales of New crop at $8 to $8 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½c for large lots and 9½@10 in a small way. Pecans—sales at 11cts for Texas, and 16 cts for other kinds.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6¼cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; clear rib, 8¼cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed, 13c. Lard, in tierces, 9¾cts; kegs, 10¼; in Ifian sausage, 16.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed and little or none arriving; may be quoted at $1,95@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timoth Seeds.

SMAC.—Tennessee bolted 4½cts per lb.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 3, 1872. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & K.	Chicago	5 cars
L. Schamberg,		2 "
L. Rothchild,		1 "
Hazlewood & B,		3 "
Mark & Bro's,		1 "
Orr & Williams		1 "
Keifer & Beyer		1 "
Greenwald & K,		2 "
S. Krause,		3 "
M. Varner,		1 "
Holmes & Hunter,		2 "
J. Shamberg,		1 "
W. Moonshine,		1 "
C. Heines,	Canal Dover	1 "
J. W. Unger,	Canton	1 "
Total		31

CATTLE.

In addition to the 31 cars above reported, there were four loads, drove over from the Central (East Liberty) yards, and about one car from Washington county, making 36 cars in all or calculating 17 to the car 612 head, the smallest number we have had to record at these yards for several months. Trade opened up lively, and the butchers' realizing that the supply was comparatively light, bought with less hesitation, and by ten o'clock the pens were almost entirely cleared. Some dealers were sold out at eight o'clock; drovers nearly all reported the market better than it has been for some time, and they also conceded an advance of from ¼ to ½ of a cent. The average quality was quite good, consisting mostly of good to prime butcher stock, and of the 36 cars on sale 32 or 33 cars were from Chicago; it is also worthy of notice that all the cattle were in the hands of regular shippers, and this together with the diminished supply, was the cause of the advance above noted. It is nothing unusual for dealers to spring an advance on the better grades, but it was not restricted to this kind to-day—there was an advance all around; and, furthermore, medium cattle sold just as readily at the advance as the better grades. There was a very general absence of complaint among drovers to-day, and this may be taken as good evidence that the market was better.

Prices, as already intimated, ruled from 25 to 37½ cts cwt higher than last Monday; prime to extra butcher cattle, 7 to 7¾, and medium to good, 6¼@6¾. There were but very few stock cattle, not over one car all told, yet the supply was in excess of the demand; this is evident from the fact that they were nearly all left over unsold.

S. Trauman sold 46 Ohio steers and heifers at 6¼@7¼ cents.

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold 62 head of butcher cattle, (from Chicago,) for L. Schamberg, at 7 @7¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 32 from Chicago, at $6,90@7,37½.

Orr & Williams sold one car from Chicago, at 6¾@7¼.

James Hanlin, 11 head of Washington County stock, wholesaled at $5,18.

Rothchilds & Hartman report two cars from Chicago, at 6¼@7¼.

Jacob Schamberg sold one car butcher cattle at 6¾@7¼.

E. Katz sold one car small heifers and steers from Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, at 4¼@5¾; and car good to prime butcher cattle, at 6¾@7¼.

Keifer & Beyer sold two cars good to prime butcher steers at 6¾@7¼.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 83 head of butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6¾@7¾.

Greedwald & Kahn report 4 loads from Chicago, and one car from Ohio, at 4½@7¾.

Wm. Moonshine sold one car butcher at 6¼@ 6¾.

Jacob Needy sold 44 head from Ohio and Illinois.

J. W. Unger sold 5 fresh cows at $30@56, 15 mixed stock at $4,40@5,50.

M. Kraus sold one load from Chicago, and one from Ohio, at $6,80@7,37.

James Norris sold 3 fat cows from Washington Co., at $57 per hd.

Sam. Lowenstein sold 27 steers at 6¾@7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 55 (drove over from East Liberty,) at 6@7c.

Holmes & Hunter wholesaled one car prime steers to Jacob Needy at 7cts; retailed two loads common to prime, at $5,65@6,25.

M. Varner sold one car fat cattle at 7@7½; drove two cars of stockers to Washington Co.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair number on sale to-day, something over 200, but with a good demand, especially for lambs, the supply was soon exhausted, and full prices were realized. Some dealers reported sheep as being a little slow, which was owing to the butchers attempting to force a decline, but they did not succeed. The sheep may be quoted at 4½@6¾ cents per lb, according to quality and condition, and lambs brought from $2@4 per head. In regard to the future of the market for sheep, there is a wide difference of opinion; some operators contend that present prices cannot much longer be maintained, while others, equally as well informed, argue that the supply is much smaller than in former years, and that this together with the appreciation in the value of wool, causes farmers to be indifferent in selling, and, therefore, that prices are are likely to rule high all Summer.

Following embraces a full report of the sales to-day:

John F. Neely sold 50 head, averaging 90 lbs, to P. Tesh at $6,30; retailed 76 at $3 per head up to $6 per cwt.

Neeley & Fairly sold 30 sheep at$3,50@5,50 per head; 45 lambs at $2,25@3,50.

John Walters sold 40 sheep averaging 90 to 100 at $3,50@6 per head; 67 lambs at $2,50@ $4.

Keefer & Ackerman of Lawrence Co. sold 76 sheep at 4¼@6¼cts; 29 lambs at an average of $2,75.

Adam Eckert sold 41 sheep at $3,50@4,50 per head; 16 lambs at $2,75@4,00.

M. Heimes sold 80 head Beaver county stock; sold sheep at $2,50@4,00; lambs at an average of $3,50.

August Millar of West Virginia, sold 79 sheep at $70 for lot—considered cheap at twice that amount.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 3, 1872. }

The crude market was stronger to-day, and as compared with Saturday prices are a shade higher; early in the day it was offered at $3,93½; subsequently it was advanced to $3,95, and later still, $3,97½ was asked; however, the demand slacked off as the price advanced. Refined also was firmer with rather more inquiry, and that too, at slightly improved prices: 23½ was bid for last of June, and 23¼ for first half of July.

The production in the Parker district is now estimated at from 5,500 to 6,000 barrels per day, and the shipments last month averaged 83 to 84 cars per day.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Kirkpatrick & L., 450 bbls to Logan. Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Livingston & Bro., 643 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 464 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 159 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 104 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 309 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 2,029

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. Fisher & H.			782
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.			480
Citizens' O W, acct. Thos. King			314
Eagle O W, acct. S. S. Duncan.			1,000
Citizens' O W, acct. L. P. Tack			234
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart			394
Oleophis O W, acct. do do			80
Peerless O W, acct. F. Hutchinson.			956
Total			3474

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal, 13	4	Graff B & Co	2
Graff B & Co	4	J Painter & Son	2
Jas Wood & Son	4	Wm Smith	3
Coleman R & Co	1	Harbaugh M & Co	5
G W Hallman	5		
Total	33		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co.	5	Graff B & Co	5
Spang C & Co m	1	Lewis O & P	2
Isabella Furnace	8	Jas Moorhead	p 1
Total	23		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead	1	J. W. Porter	4
Nimick & Co	5	Mohn & B	1
Lloyd & Black	5		
Total	16		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co m	2	Oliver & Phillips	3

STEUBENVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	1	Loomis & Collard	1
J. W. Porter	4		
Total	6		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 3.—Consols: money 92⅝; account 92⅝. Five-Twenties: '62, 90¾; '65, 91½; '67, 93¼. Ten-Forties 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 74c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11¾d. Wheat; red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s. Lard 39s.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton higher; sales: middling upland 27½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6,30; common to good extra $6,85@7,00; good to choice $7,45@8,80; white wheat western extra $8,30@9,75; extra St. Louis $8,60@12,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet; 91c. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 Milwaukee delivered $1,02½; choice winter red western $2,00. Rye dull and lower; western afloat 96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed afloat at 61@63c; sail 70@73c. Oats heavy; western 54c, Ohio 54@56c. Eggs quiet; western 14@16c. Hay quiet and weak; shipping $1,55@1,60. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 15½c for gold and steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13½c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Pork quiet; mess $13,25; new prime mess $12,50@12,75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5½@ 5¾c; hams 9¼@10¼c. Middles inactive, long clear 7¾@8c. Lard unchanged. No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Butter dull; western 14@24c. Cheese firm; new 11@15c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Total beeves for week ending to-day 8,200, against 7,400 last week. On sale to-day 118 cars at Communipaw; 122 at One Hundred and 23d at Webehawken, and 30 at 42d, making 4,700. Market very strong and active at ½c. advance: Texans and other thin stock ½c. higher; prime steers ¼c. advance; the range is 10¾c. for poor to 12¼c. for prime; Illinois, Iowa and Missouri steers 12¼@13¼c. for fair to prime, averaging about 12¾c., and all sold early; 7 cars Texans 5¾ cwt. sold at 10¾ 56 lbs cwt; 5 cars Texans 6 cwt 11¼c 57 lbs; 2 cars Ohio 8¼ cwt 13@13½c; 9 cars Illinois stiffers 7 cwt 12¼@13¼c. Sheep: 14,000 against 21,000 last week; market rather stronger at 6¼@7¼c. lambs scarce and high; selling from 11 to 15c; 2 cars Delaware 55 lbs, 8c; a car Jersey 60 lbs, 14c. Hogs: 41,300 for the week against 37,200 one week ago. Market dull at 5¾@5¾c; a few pigs at 6c; 112 cars yesterday and to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Beeves: in fair demand, and rather higher; sales of 1,200 extra Pennsylvania and western steers, at 8@8¾c; fair to good 6½@7½; common 5@6c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5¼@7c. Hogs dull; sales of 3,500 at $6,5@6,75 per cwt.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The principal noticeable feature in to-day's transactions was the increased firmness in printing cloths, which may be quoted at 8c for 64x64. This has had its effect on all kinds of domestics, which, although the demand is languid and the consumption curtailed, still it is affected by the unusual price of staple. No change in prints, which are dull and inactive. Woolens also are dull, but buyers are gradually accepting the advanced figures ruling, and make the best terms that the probable condition of the wool market will allow.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; closed lower; No. 2 spring $1,49¾ spot or seller June; $1,48¾ seller July; No. 1 spring sold at $1,50¾@1,51. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; closed quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 41¾@41¾c spot or seller June; 47c seller July; rejected 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 tlc spot or seller June; 37¼@37½c seller July. Rye quiet; No. 2 73¾@74c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 55@56c. Whisky steady at 87c. Mess pork active and advanced $12,35 cash or seller June; $12,50@12,60 seller July. Lard active and advanced; $8,50@8,60 cash or seller June. Bulk meats quiet. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c for 16 lb averages; 8½c for smaller cured. The offerings of cattle were active and advanced 10c; extra $6,65@6,95; good to choice $6@6,10. Hogs dull; light weights $5,65@5,85; heavy weights nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Flour only limited local business; extra $6,75; low to choice treble $8,50@10,25. Corn quiet; mixed 72c; yellow 73c; white 74@75c. Oats supply good; 52@56c. Hay: prime $30,00; choice $25,00. Bran $1,25. Pork dull; held at $13,00; buyers offering $12,50. Bacon dull; 5½@7¾@8c. Hams: sugar cured 11¾@13¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers 8¾@9c; refined 9½c; kegs, kettle rendered 10½c; refined 11c. Sugar dull; low fair 8¼c. Molasses quiet; prime reboiled 52c. Whisky dull; choice 93c; common 81½c. Coffee dull; 16½ @19c. Sterling 20¼c; sight ¼ premium. Gold 112. Sales 700 bbls. Custom firmer: sales 700, good ordinary 22 2c; low middlings 24c; middling 25c. Receipts: 1,403; exports to Liverpool 2,726; New York 4,277; Philadelphia 330; stock 45,451.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Cotton active; low middling 25c. Flour dull, but firmly held; family $8,75@9,00. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 red winter $1,56@1,58. Corn firm; 54@55c. Rye firm; 95@95c. Oats firm; 43@44c. Coffee steady; prime 24½@25c. Butter quiet. Pork dull but firm; regular $12,00; city packed sold at $14,00@15,00 and was offered at $14,75 at close without buyers. Bulk meats firm; 4½@6¼@ 6¾c; ¼c less bid. Bacon dull; shoulders 6c; sides 5¾@7¼c. Hogs firm; $3,75@4,15; receipts 2,000. Whisky firm; 88c. The new wheat received from Georgia was sold to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Tobacco fairly active, with sales of 170 hhds; lugs $7,50@8,00; low to good leaf $8,50@13,00. Bagging active, but holders firm at 17@17½c. Cotton advanced; middling upland 25½c. Flour quiet and declining downward; family $7,25. Corn steady at 66@ 67c for shelled. Rye steady at $1,00. Wheat firm at $2@2,06. Oats steady at 36c. Provisions dull and inactive, but not quotably lower; prices nominal. Whisky 88c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Flour very quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $9@9,75; Indiana and Ohio $9,50@10,00. Wheat: a small business; amber $2,15@2,20. Rye: State and Western held at $1,10. Corn: in limited request; yellow 68c; white 76c; mixed 67c. Oats unchanged; white 59@60c; mixed 57@58c. Crude petroleum 17c; refined 23c. Whisky 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Flour firm; double extra spring $6,50@7,50. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,47½; No. 2 $1,45. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 35c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 44c. Rye firm; No. 1 72c. Barley firm.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No 1 white Michigan $1,86½; amber Michigan $1,81½; No 2 red $1,76@1,78. Corn a shade better; high mixed 52c; yellow 52¾c; white 57c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 40¼@40¾c. Fork and Lard quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter held at $1,85; No. 2 offered at $1,75. Corn dull and a shade lower; 52c. Oats dull; 43c. Refined petroleum firm, demand active; 20@20½c.

Cott on Markets.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—Cotton firm; low middling 24½c.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 23¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car salt, G M Fermar; 25 bbls whisky, Roedelheim, Afelder; 50 bbls do do, O Guckenheimer Bro; 22 doz brooms, McClelland & Co; 11 rolls leather, W Faccus & Son; 8 doz brooms, E Lindell; 3 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, A Patterson; 2 cars lime, Popp, Baker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 3.—1 car flax seed, M B Suydam; 1 car hay, Spear & Glenn; 1 do do 1 Hippley; 1 car shingles, W M'Quewan; 1 car hay, Holmes & Hunter; 6 sks potatoes, W B Moore; 35 doz brooms, J W Moore & Co; 1 car J B Shinn; 1 car cats, Houck McC & Co; 1 car sacks, R Knox & Son; 1 car oats, Clark & Smith; 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub butter, J Cuthbert; 1 car lumber, Reed Bros; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 1 do do, McKirdy & McGinniss.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 3.—47 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 21 do Coalman R & Co; 70 do, Keir & Foster; 1 sk seed, Paul & Gibson; 8 cars limestone, Shoneberger B & Co. 58 marble slabs, S Dalzell; 44 sks wheat, 13 do rye, 3 do oil cake, Laing & McKallip; 10 g hides, 3 bbls tallow, A Holsteine; 11 bds hides, G Kohn; 1 coop chickens, L J Blanchard; 1 bbl meal, 1 cady tobies, Voight & McG; 5 sks rags, McCullough & Smith; 1 car lime, Hendrickson & Co; 1 do do, Bear Fire Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 3.—1 car lime, J B Campbell; 1 car limb, South P mill; do do do, Heath & Spear; do do do Dunbar; do do do, Nelson & Vankirk; do do do, South Side H Manufacturing Co; 3 cases wire, G W Morris; 10 bbls eggs, J Haily; 7 bxs glass, A D H Chambe; 2 cars stone, J & S Knox, 1 car oats, 1 car meal, J McMillin; 11 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 220 sks peas, House, Hamm & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mohood & Co; 10 bbls beans, 100 sks rye, Schomaker & Co; 50 bds p paper, Pittsburgh Paper Mfg. Co; 8 cases P paper Hostetter & Smith; 5 bbls eggs, Wad C & Co; 50 bds rakes, Lindsey Sterritt; 25 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 5 bbls oil, G T Ellis; 2 cars bbl, B D Moore.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 3.—10 bbls flour, S Lindsay, jr; 8 bbls eggs, H J McCracken; 11 do do, W H Graff; 11 do do, E Moye &Co; 11 do do, J A Graff; 5 do do, H Riddle & Co; 102 g s hides, Ross & Mackey; 1 car corn, Carroll & Thorne; 1 do oats, 192 sks corn, 200 bg do, Laing & McKallip; 190 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 50 kgs beer L Smith; 429 bbls flour, Watt Lang & Co; 109 do do, Houck McC & Co; 100 do do, Dan'l Wallace; 11 do oats, Secord & Gisal; 2 do corn, Hank & Hammell; 1 do oats, S B Floyd; 50 tres hams, E H Myers & Co; 200 bbls flour, Wm Welch & Co; 83 bbls clay, T C Coffin & Co; 1 car corn, M F Herron.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 3.—43 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 car malt, 1 do barley, John Gaugwisch; 1 do shingles, Slack & Sholes; 1 do lumber, McQueman & D; 1 do do, S & W Martin; 1 do do, Dennis Leonard; 8 bbls beans, 52 do eggs, W H Graff; 20 doz rakes, Thos Birney & Co; 2 cars staves, F Kober; 50 bbls bungs, Armstrong Bros; 18 do flour, Atwell L & Co; 6 bbls rags, James O Brien; 50 bxs soap, S F Shriver; 50 do do, Watt Lang & Co; 8 bbls o meal, 30 hf bbls do, T C Jenkins; 25 bxs soap, McCandless & Son; 5 do do, D M Jenkins; 5 bbls wine, Riser & Clark; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff & Duff; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 51 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 10 bbls flour, Knox & Orr; 25 bxs cheese, Carter Bros; 1 car stone, Peter Wolf; 1 do s iron

HOME NEWS.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 139 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Laying of a Corner Stone.—The corner stone of the John Wesley Church will be laid at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., on the second Sabbath, 9th day, of June. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Revs. Doctors D. B. Mrthew, N. H. Williams, and others, commencing at half-past two o'clock. P. M. The building of this church is the fruit of two years' struggle of the zealous pastor for the up-building of Zion, having the charge at the same time of the churches at Mount Pleasant and Brownsville.

Sudden Death.

Coroner West was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of Eliza J. Wray who died very suddenly at her residence on Bedford avenue. Dr. W. S. Foster made a post *mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to her death from heart disease, and a verdict to this effect was rendered.

Allegheny Carriers' Report.

Following is the report of the Allegheny letter carriers for May:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Letters	59,189	25,334
Drops	5,528	2,088
Papers	41,446	17,726
Total	106,163	45,148

The last collections are made at 7 P. M.

Sabbath-school Anniversary.

This evening at 7½ o.clock the Sixth Avenue U. P. Mission Sabbath-school holds its sixth anniversary in the Second U. P. Church, corner Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. The exercises will consist of addresses by Revs. T. H. Hanna, J. D. Kerr, S. R. Frazier and Maj. Wm. Frew, singing by the children and a number of well known vocalists who have kindly volunteered their services. These occasions are always exceedingly pleasant to all who attend, and a cordial welcome is extended to all friends of the cause to be present.

Sacred Concert.

Prof. Johnson who has conducted the singing in the series of Y. M. C. A. Conventions held throughout the State, will give an evening of sacred song in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, on Thursday evening, June 6th. Prof. Johnson has sung to large and delighted audiences in the principal towns of the state, and is regarded by many as superior to Philip Philips. He will be assisted by his sister, Miss M. A. Johnson, of Connecticut. Tickets for admission can be procured at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms—price fifty cents.

Letters Held for Postage.

D. Denlinger, Fairvew, Pa., 1; J. P. Freal, New York, N. Y., 1; Mrs. Charles E. Lindsley, Catasauqua, Pa., 3; Geo. A. Torrence & Co. Connellsville, Pa., 3; Mrs. M. J. Vannatt tan, Indianopolis, Ind., 3; Thomas I. McKean, Washington, Pa., 3; M. I. Steinberger, New York, N. Y., 3; Wm. F. Madden, Belleville, Ohio, 3; L. R. Ablee, Mt. Meridian, Ind., 3; Mrs. Schlacter, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Archibald Waddle, Millersboro, Pa., 3; Joseph Zathan, Pemberton, Ohio, 3; Israel Dolby, Jefferson, Ohio, 3; C. Pufenbough, Peru, Ind., 3; I. Hackenberg, Lincoln, Ill., 3; T. W. Starr & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; R. I. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, 3; Henry R. Foote, New Brighton, Pa., 3.

Meeting of the A. C. T. A.

A public meeting as previously announced, was held yesterday afternoon at the Headquarters of the Allegheny County Christain Temperance Alliance, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The meeting was a very good one, and composed of our very best citizens, ones that are staunch and resolute Temperance Reformers who have undertaken the task and will push forward the work to its completion.

Considerable amount of business was transacted, consisting of reading reports of Auxilliary Societies, and the appointment of committees on organizations, also speakers for public meetings to be held during the month in different localities, of which due notice will be given.

An organization of an auxiliary society will be effected in Sharpsburg, on Thursday, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Rev. S. B. Reed and Rev. G. G. Westfall, are expected to address the meeting. Public meetings will be held at the Central Alliance Room, on Monday of each week, at 11 A. M; all are invited.

Mayor's Report.

The following is the report of Mayor Blakemore for the month of May. It will be seen that the returns show a large excess over those of the corresponding month last year:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	765
Disorderly conduct	320
Vagrancy	51
Informations	71
Total	1,207
Total number discharged	163
RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$2,627 20
Jail receipts	275 00
Police	479 20
Dramatic license	50 00
Pawn license	100 00
	$3,531 40
Receipts for May, 1871	2,328 10
Excess in the month	$1,203 30

Brilliant Wedding.

Our very much appreciated friend, Robert C. Patterson, the accomplished Chief Engineer of the Monongahela Valley Road, residing in South Pittsburgh, was united, on Monday evening, in matrimony to Miss Melissa Brenneman, of the same place, a lady in every way worthy of his choice. The interesting ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian church, at the corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Cineinnati, he having come especially for the occasion. A very large audience thronged the church. The bride was very elegantly enrobed, wearing a heavy corded silk dress, made with flowing train and profusely trimmed with real point lace and wreath flowers. She wore a lace veil reaching to the ground, and fastened to the head by a wreath of orange blossoms, delicately wrought and studded with diamond settings, and also an elegant diamond necklace. The bridesmaid was Miss Emma Brenneman, cousin of the bride, and her dress was conspicuous for good taste and neatness. Mr. Charles Patterson, cousin of the groom, was groomsman. The happy young couple held a reception at the residence of the brides mother, in South Pittsburgh, after which they left for an extended bridal tour. We wish them much joy and happiness. Mr. Patterson is worthy a good and loving wife, and we are certain he was no mistake, but has drawn a valuable prize in the matrimonial lottery.

A FATAL SHOT.

Sad Accident—A Boy Shoots his Playmate While Practicing With a Pistol.

Yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock two boys named William May and William Bailey were amusing themselves by shooting at a target with a small single barrelled pistol, in the metal yard at the corner of First street and Cherry alley. After practicing for some time, young May, who is about ten years of age, walked up to the target to see where his last shot had struck. Bailey had loaded the pistol and stood ready for another shot. While May was examining the target the pistol was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the base of Bailey's skull, who immediately fell. He was carried to his home, on First street, and Dr. Rodgers summoned to attend him. An examination of the wound showed that the ball had entered under the skull and over the left lobe of the brain. Immediately after reaching home the boy commenced vomiting which he continued for some time. The physician seemed to be of the opinion that he could not live long.

The authorities received no intimation of the affair until about two hours after it had happened, when the elder brother of Bailey came to Lieutenant Gordon, and told him of the sad accident and that his little brother was at home, suggesting that it might be better to have him arrested. The suggestion was complied with and an officer sent to make the arrest. He was found sitting on a stool and weeping bitterly. The sad thought that he had been the unintentional cause of the death of his little playmate seemed to affect him deeply. He was taken to the Mayor's office where his friends gave bail for his appearance at Court. Bailey is about twelve years of age, and a son of Thomas Bailey who keeps a saloon on Smithfield street, opposite the Monongahela House.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION.

Protestant Episcopal Church, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

This mission, established about three years since, has been gradually working its way until it now numbers about forty-five families and thirty communicants, embracing the miners and their families, scattered for some miles along the banks of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, for whose immediate benefit this mission was established. A Sunday school for each of these districts has been founded, and a number of hitherto neglected children gathered into them. Bishop Kerfoot, in his address of last year to the Convention, said of this mission "At my recent visitation I used the opportunity for such inquiry and conversation with them as convinced me that these humble seekers for Christ in His church, were truly and intelligently in earnest. I have no where seen in a flock more zeal or more self-denial to establish their church. There is not one person of wealth among them. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there will be no more promising, no better claim. Will it be heard?"

This mission has indeed proved a blessing in the regular religious training of the children, as well as the spiritual revival of their parents, and of others who on leaving their native land and its blessed institutions, too often leave their religious habits behind them.

It is to carry on this good work that the Missionary, now in the thirty-seventh year of active ministerial labor, invites the co-operation of the christian public.

A church building is indispensably necessary. The congregation, with the aid of some few of their fellow-townsmen of McKeesport, had secured a lot of ground, and the corner stone of the humble plank church which it is proposed to build, was laid on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Jno. Scarborough, of Trinity, Pittsburgh.

Will not those who have means enable the missionary to build this, his fifth and last church, to the glory of God, and for the good of men.

Contributions, however small, may be handed to any of the Episcopal clergy of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, or left at the book-store of Pittock, Nevin & Co., 76 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for Rev. B. B. Killikelly, Missionary.

Pittsburgh, June 3d, 1872

POOR GREELEY.

An Endorsement Meeting—The Democrats to the Front—Interesting Dispatches and Speeches.

At eight o'clock last night exactly thirty-four gentlemen met in the Board of Trade rooms corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, in pursuance to a call for a Greeley ratification meeting. A more subdued mutual admiration gathering never assembled in this city. John looked at William and William looked at George and it was agreed on all sides that two gentlemen connected with a Democratic paper in this city should run the meeting. John, William, George and the other two men referred to were the brains and the lungs too, of the gathering. One of the Democratic paper men called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. Bennett as Chairman. Some one who did not know that everything was "set up" had the impudence to nominate the Hon. James Logan, who ever he may be, to the chair, but the Democratic paper man paid no attention to the nomination, and declared his nominee elected. The Chairman then read the call for the meeting and said that the Democratic paper man, who had been elected Secretary, had something to say.

Before the gentleman called upon could "speak his piece," an excitable little German—whose name we do not yet know—jumped to the floor. He had dispatches from the two gentlemen nominated at Cincinnati which he wished to read. The one from Horace Greeley was as follows:

The grateful rains in this part of New York have had a beneficial effect upon the strawberry crops. I give this information as I am traveling on my agricultural tour. I am glad you are holding a meeting. I did not expect it in Allegheny county, as I have been told your soil is so bad that even *I* cannot raise Cain on it. Greeley and protection.

HORACE GREELEY.

Some doubt was expressed as to the authenticity of this dispatch, but it was received with tumultuous applause, and three cheers for the "Farmer candidate."

The dispatch from B. Gratz Brown was laconic and characteristic:

"Free-trade—no iron rings—no tariff—down with protection. Stick to the ticket—Greeley and protection. Gratz Brown and free-trade. Everybody can vote it."

B. GRATZ BROWN.

These telegrams produced a profound sensation and elicited so much applause that three quiet men who had entered by mistake, thinking it was a prayer-meeting was being held, pricked up their ears and walked out. Order being restored, business was proceeded with.

Mr. Marchall, a prominent member of the bar, was called upon to speak, but being absent he did not comply with the request. A smooth faced, insipid young introduceep himself in the place of Mr. M. He knew something, he said, and those who said he knew nothing, knew nothing about his knowing something. The time had come when the times were changed, and he had time he would prove it. When Greeley was nominated a sympathetic chord was struck in his bosom, and if he was accorded the privilege he would prove that a cord had been drawn around Horace the good, which would not have an end. The times that he knew not now, and 'twas pity they were were, were not when they were. He knew his whereabouts—Here the gentleman was called to order.

A resolution was introduced by a Democratic paper man, that a committee of fifteen be appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.

A gentleman arose to his feet and informed the meeting that it was not ratified anything or anybody, and therefore proposed the ratification of the Cincinnati nominees.

A white poled individual, who was for Grant, first, last and all the time, but who had strayed into bad company, proposed the tabling of the resolution.

This aroused the indignation of another Democratic paper man who sprang to his feet and said: When nursed in the lap of luxury I read the writings of Lord Chesterfield, I learned that it was imagined, that back upon any person who you might be addressing. This motion to lay the ratification on the table is in both a Chesterfieldian and Pickwickian sense, all wrong. The gentleman making it has turned his back on Greeley and Brown and should therefor leave the room. Confusion.)

The Chairman knocked upon the table to the serious damage of his knuckles, and having gained order, put the resolution for a committee, which was carried. Every person present then nominated the man sitting next him as a member of the committee, and the last reached, in sheer desperation called out the name of the Chairman.

The excitable German again jumped to his feet and said: I want this meeting right away. Didn't Greeley ball Jeff Davis, therefore he should be elected—doesn't he favor total abstinence enforced by legislation, then elect him—don't he know how to raise beets, then elect him. Many other known and unknown virtues of the grey-coated philosopher were also enumerated.

All this important business having been transacted the meeting adjourned, a dispatch having first been sent to the Greeley mass meeting in New York announcing that the voters of the county of Allegheny had indorsed the Cincinnati nominations.

And that's how it is done.

ON TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Departure of the Pittsburgh Delliegation—The Lincoln and Allegheny Clubs —A Fine Turnout.

The staunch old county of Allegheny will be well represented in Philadelphia during the National Convention, and we shall be very much surprised if our local delegations do not overshadow any which may be present in the Quaker City, hailing from a distance therefrom. In fact their can be little doubt, but that the Philadelphia organizations must look to their laurels when the Lincoln Club of this city and the Union Republican Club of Allegheny City are united. The two together will number well on for two hundred members and the personal appearance of the members is of such a character as cannot fail to convince those who see them that they are representative men. The appearance which they presented in our streets yesterday led to universal commendation and created no small degree of excitement among the public.

THE LINCOLN CLUB.

All through the afternoon the Lincoln Club on Smithfield street presented a busy scene. Gentlemen were continually passing in and out and during the later hours of the afternoon several names were added to the list. About six o'clock the Great Western band arrived and those who had determined to visit Philadelphia began to arrive. Shortly after the hour named the delegates filed out to the street and the procession was formed the gentlemen falling in, two deep, with the Great Western band in front. Messrs. John Stewart, Harry Oliver and Henry Hay were appointed Marshals, and it was found that one hundred and twenty-seven members were in line, besides twenty-seven pieces in the band. About seven o'clock the line of march was taken up and the organization made a very imposing appearance, every man being dressed in a black suit and wearing a white hat. Arrived at the depot four sleeping cars were waiting to receive the club, and into these the members at once found their way. About half-past seven the train moved off, the Great Western Band playing an inspiriting tune and the crowds of people at the platform bidding the delegation good speed with three hearty cheers.

THE ALLEGHENY CLUB.

Yesterday was a busy day at the headquarters of the Allegheny City Union Republican Club, at the corner of South Diamond and Federal streets. Although this organization is comparatively young, it shows a very encouraging state of vitality and activity. Before five o'clock in the evening some sixty-four gentlemen had signified their intention of visiting Philadelphia, and all these were supplied with the uniform of the Club, consisting of a linen duster, white cap and a leather badge, bearing the name of the Club, and the single word "Grant." Shortly before seven o'clock the A. F. Callow band arrived at the rooms, and the sixty-four members fell into line, the band struck up a lively march and to its pleasant music under the marshalship of Messrs. Callow, Oxley and Walters, the members marched over the suspension bridge, up Market street to Fifth, Fifth to Smithfield and then to the Union Depot. Here three sleeping cars were in waiting and into these the members quietly made their way. The train moved at a quarter to eight amid the greatest enthusiasm on the part of crowds who were then lounging around on the platform. The members of the Allegheny Club presented a very fine appearance and their uniform was universally admired. The Callow band played some excellent music, while in the depot and on the departure of the train proceeded to Allegheny city.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Martha Dunn, before Alderman McMasters makes information against her husband, Francis Dunn, charging him with desertion and abandonment. The plaintiff alleges that her husband forcibly put her out of the house, refusing to do any thing for the support of herself or her three children. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Mary Suel and Kirk Kerr, both colored, got into a slight misunderstanding which resulted in Mary's receiving a fractured skull, caused by coming in violent contact with a tea cup. Mary went and made information against Kirk before Alderman McMasters, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. Warrant issued.

John Wilson is charged with keeping a ferocious dog. The animal made an attack upon a boy named Dennis Gallagher, inflicting several wounds with his teeth. Alderman O'Donnell issued a warraut for the arrest of Wilson.

Jackson Perfater, for beating his wife, was sent to the Work House for sixty days by Mayor Callow.

An information was yesterday made before Alderman Kerr, of Allegheny, by Mary Mangan against Nancy Carroll, alias Annie Caughey, charging her with swearing falsely against the plaintiff in the case before Alderman Kerr. The defendant was held to bail for a hearing in the sum of $500.

George A. Burke yesterday made an information against Morris Norris, before Justice Reisel of East Birmingham, charging him with assault and battery. The deponent, while working on the P. V. & C. R. R., alleges that Norris who is a "walking boss," struck him on the head with a hammer, causing a bad wound. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Norris.

Nineteen cases were before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

Before Alderman O'Donnell Lewis Kyner made an information against John Moran and Patrick Ryan, charging that they assaulted and battered him. Warrants issued.

Hamilton Rodgers yesterday made an information before the Mayor charging Charles Harbaugh with aggravated assault and battery in throwing him from a saloon. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Harbaugh.

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, is giving decided bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods.

THE TEXT BOOK MUDDLE.

Joseph Hartman's Reply to the Franklin Board—He Don't Resign.

To the Franklin School Directors:

GENTLEMEN.—Your resolution "requesting" me to oppose any change in Text Books, my action favoring changes, and the resolutions subsequently passed by your board asking me to resign my representative position in the Central Board of Education, are all matters of fact, made public through the medium of the city press, and to-day I am resting under the degree of censure or odium that the public may attach to the wisdom of your acts. The design of this move was too transparent, entirely too thin.

Having been unhesitatingly, on your part brought before the public, and condemned for a breach of faith, or violation of public confidence, as you are pleased to consider it, I have no choice in the matter but to plead guilty or vindicate the justness of my action.

A clear statement of facts, I believe, is all that is necessary to justify my action and receive the approval of my constituents.

When first elected to the Central Board I represented the Eighth ward. It was at the time of consolidation. To equalize the terms of office the newly elected members drew for the one, two and three years' terms. It was my fortune to draw *one*. I relate this to show the necessity of an election a year afterwards in the Franklin School District. A few days after the Central Board organized, I was informed of my appointment on the Text Book Committee. I soon discovered that an important duty belonged to that committee. A good many Text Books were presented for examination. I gave competing books a careful investigation and formed my conclusions from the degree of intelligence that I possessed. Having formed a conscientious judgment, I could then act only from a sense of duty, and made my best efforts in favor of my choice or preference. The Central Board at the prescribed time adopted a mixed series of Readers, consisting of Ogden's and Willson's, dropping some of Osgood's, adding some of Swoope's. At the same time Mitchell's Geography was discarded and Guyot's introduced. I favored these changes, and instead of imposing an expense they were a great saving to the school—new books were given for the old—and were not exchanged, were bought for half price. The publishing house in this city, who lost some of Osgood's books, and the friends of Mitchell's geographies then commenced a savage war against the members of the Central Board, in hopes that they might by stratagy, or some *hocus pocus* decapitate their antagonists, and regain their "lost cause." To this end they commenced a systematic raid on the Ward Boards, with the intent and purpose of ousting the obnoxious members who opposed their interests. It is now a matter of history that the assaulting parties brought their heaviest artillery, with reinforcements from Allegheny to drive the Franklin members from their position, but with all their mining and plotting did not quite succeed in dislodging him. Let him explain.

The Seventh and Eighth wards during the same year united in one school district. Mr. Brush representing the Seventh ward. His term in the Central Board terminated at the end of the year, the same as mine, and it became necessary to elect a member to represent the united wards, now the Franklin schools. On this occasion a direct issue was made, as may have been anticipated from what is above written. An influential gentleman (and respected friend) was selected as the opposing candidate for the purpose of reinstating the lost "Text Books." But, by the united action of the Seventh and Eighth wards, then composing the Franklin sub-District, and with my well known views, and expressed intentions with regard to Text Books, I was re-elected to the Central Board. How can it be said then, that I have violated confidence, or trust? It is true, however, that since my re-election changes have taken place in the Franklin Board, and at this time there is but one gentleman in the Board who favored my re-election. If by changes the mental complexion of the Board has changed, shall I also be expected to turn a mental chameleon?

I admit the appearance, or the fact of misrepresenting the views of the present Franklin Board. But what is to be said in regard to the views of those gentlemen who elected me? And what is the truth in regard to the right of "instructions" as it is called? So far as relates to any local interest, especially belonging and relating to the wants and wishes, and wholly confined to the Franklin Schools, I consider it my duty to be "instructed," and to do all in my power to effect the desired object, if the object is just. But in a general sense, and acting in a representative capacity for the benefit of all the schools of the city, legislating (if you please) with regard to those things which are not allowed to be done by the local boards, such matters, for instance, as the change of text books, I cannot, and do not admit the right of instructions, and there is no law, or shadow of law, for such an assumption of privilege.

Two years ago when the Board undertook to instruct me. I objected and asked by what right or law it was to be done. It was admitted that there was neither right or law, and was only assumed as a privilege. Have not I then an equal privilege, and if for the exercise of that privilege, my political death knell is to be tolled—then sound the bell: but may I not have hope of a future resurrection?

In this business, rendered so important on account of the publicity given to it, there is one notable circumstance. When I was "requested" to oppose any change of books, there was not a single reason assigned why I should do so. With the knowledge I have of the books, I can give many reasons why the changes were needed. But I am not asked to do so, but to resign forthwith. This seems to me very arbitrary; I am not even given the privilege of stating my numerous reasons for my action. And had I obeyed "instructions" there would have been many accusations for having acted contrary to frequently expressed opinions, and I should this day be resting under self-conviction for violation of the noblest dictates of my manhood—"to do right though the heavens should fall."

With these views you will see how impossible it was for me to comply with your "request to oppose any change of Text Books," and how equally impossible it is for me to resign the position which other progressive liberal minded Republican gentlemen have honored me with, simply because you think I misrepresent you and my constituants, or a majority of the parents of the Schools.

Allow me to say in conclusion, that from the time I first voted for change of books, up to the present date, not a man, woman or child of the Franklin Schools has ever said a word to me in opposition to my course in voting for a change of books, excepting the members of your board. I would be glad to disabuse the public mind in regard to the greatly exaggerated expense of the changes to be made. But this communication is too long. I remain your obedient,

But very truly humble servant,

JOS. HARTMAN.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGES M'CANDLESS AND M'KENNAN.

In the District Court yesterday morning the case of Miles Beatty, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, defendant in error—an appeal from the United States District Court upon exceptions to the admittance of evidence was taken up, Judge McKennan on the bench. Beatty was sued by the Government to recover a balance of account due in the settlement of his account as Postmaster. Judgment was given against the defendant, when he appealed on points stated above. B. F. Lucas appears for plaintiff in error and H. B. Swoope contra.

In the United States District Court, before Judge McCandless. In the matter of Azariah Durham, a bankrupt, on motion of Mr. Kennedy leave was given the assignee to sell real estate in Somerset, Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Boggs et al. vs. Dressell. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Duff vs. Donington et al. Action of ejectment, before Judge Collier. Jury out.

John T. Bittner vs. Anna M. Bittner; Hannah Lambert vs. Samuel Lambert; Georgiana Boyer vs. William Boyer; Mary Reed vs. Robert Reed, and Sarah J. Weston vs. Isaiah Weston, decrees in divorce were filed.

John Skiles' vs. Margery Skiles—action in divorce—Is on trial.

A very important case was developed in the petition of Mr. McGonnigle, Secretary of the Poor Board of Allegheny City, who, in behalf of the city, prays for an injunction to restrain the Burgess and Street Committee of Millvale borough from opening streets through the land now used by the city as a Poor Farm. The borough, it appears, claims the right to open streets which were already laid out when the farm was purchased by the Poor Board of Allegheny. The petition was received by the Court, and a preliminary injunction granted, the bonds being fixed in the sum of one thousand dollars.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

This Court convened yesterday morning. The jurors were sworn, and jury trials will probably commence to-morrow morning.

Owing to the counsel for Lowinger being absent, his trial, which was set for to-day, will go over until next term.

District Attorney Bayne will be absent this week, and the Court has appointed H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., to act in his place until his return.

The returns from the constables of the county should have been made, but some twenty-six did not send them in. The Court ordered that they must all be in this week, or attachments would be issued for the defaulters.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Thomas Sinclair,	E. Haedle,
Howell E. Jones,	Emma Jackson,
John Lynch,	Ellen Scanlon,
Louis Rabel,	Ernst Aring,
Samuel McKee,	John E. Carroll.
Hugh H. Hutchinson,	Christopher Jekel.

To the Trade.

City and country merchants should lose no time in availing themselves of the inducements in the way of stock and prices offered at the celebrated one price store of William Fleming & Co No. 139 Wood street. We are satisfied from personal inspection that there is no superior assortment than the one to which we allude, and as all the goods are marked down to the lowest figure, and sold only on the one price system, dealers certainly can do no better than to buy their stock at this house. Messrs. Fleming & Co. claim to sell goods cheaper than any other house in the city, and certainly nothing can be lost by making an examination of the goods and ascertaining how well the firm can substantiate their claims. Call and see the stock, learn the prices and judge for yourself.

So sweet, so pure,
So safe, so sure,
So suited to each dental want,
The Fragrant SOZODONT.
T&S.

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, is giving his customary bargains in Summer Dress Goods.

BREVITIES.

THE Police were paid yesterday.

POOR GILES has been interviewed.

ALDERMAN NAUBERT will act as Coroner in the absence of Coroner West.

THE Inclined Plane pulled up 2,600 people to Mount Washington on last Sunday.

MISS JANE SWISSHELM addresses the Woman's Suffrage Association on Thursday evening next.

MANY of the "one horse" street cars on the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway are drawn by two horses.

MESSRS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS are making a new foundry addition to their rolling mill in Manchester.

THE Middle Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Birmingham, to-day.

JAMES CLINTON, one of the pickpockets who was arrested at the show last Thursday, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

THE main water pipe on Carson street, East Birmingham, burst on Sunday morning. Since then a new section of pipe has been put in.

THE colored people of Sewickley gave a festival on Decoration Day by which they raised a sufficient sum to liquidate their entire church debt.

SEVERAL gentlemen whose names appeared to the call for the Greeley meeting assert that their names were used without their knowledge or consent.

MEMBERS of Allequippa Tribe I. O. R. M., are requested to meet at their Wigwam at one o'clock this afternoon, to attend the funeral of the late Charles Porter.

THE grinders of hand instruments, finding that Pittsburgh fails to appreciate their classic music, take refuge on the South Side. The inhabitants of that section are tendered our sympathy.

A RESIDENT of East Birmingham, named Welsh, fell into a tub of boiling water, which was sitting on the floor. He was terribly scalded and it is feared by the physician that he will not recover.

THE Y. M. C. A., of Beaver Falls, is making vigorous efforts to erect a building of its own, with every prospect of success. They propose to commence their out-door services on next Sabbath.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Coulson about twenty-two years of age, the wife of Lieutenant Coulson, who died very suddenly last evening. Mr. Coulson has our heartfelt sympathy in his deep affliction.

A LADY named Williamson had her pocket picked on last Saturday while in the market at East Liberty. Her pocket-book, containing one hundred dollars, and her handkerchief and gloves were taken. There is no clue to the thief.

MR. WM. RAMSEY who has long been identified with the Pittsburgh press, and who was for a time connected with the GAZETTE, is about to make an extended tour through the west. His numerous friends wish him a pleasant trip.

EARLY on Sunday morning burglars entered the house of Mr. Alexander Bradley, at Millvale station, on the P. R. R. The noise aroused some of the inmates, and the burglars were frightened away without taking anything with them.

AT a citizens' meeting held in the Colfax school house on Saturday night, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the action of the Central School Board. The committee will report at a meeting to be held this evening.

CAPTAIN ADAM, the Zouave who was arrested on a charge of stabbing Durgy with his bayonet, in Allegheny, several days ago, had a hearing last evening before Deputy Mayor Neilie, of Allegheny, and gave bail of one thousand dollars for his appearance at Court.

MR. JOHN G. FOX, Assistant Cashier of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been compelled to resign his position on account of ill health. His pleasant manners have made for him many friends, who will regret to learn of his resignation. Mr. C. W. Atwater will fill his place.

THERE was a meeting yesterday of publishers and others interested, for the purpose of forming a Co-operative Printing Company, on the plan that has been so successful in other cities. It is claimed that they can thus reduce their expense of publication very materially by a consolidation

AN inquest was held upon the remains of the strange man who was found dead in the Monongahela. Coroner West returned a verdict of found drowned. The deceased was not identified, but was supposed to be one of the men who fell off the steamboat "Rover" several days ago.

EDWARD REDMOND, a young man living in Birmingham, left his home to attend Barnum's show; since then nothing had been heard from him by his parents, who were becoming very anxious about him, until yesterday, when they received a letter from him dated at Wheeling, where he is looking for work.

Y. M. C. A. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION meets in Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday, June 12th. Delegates from Western Pennsylvania passing through Pittsburgh are requested to report to Rev. S. A. Taggaat, General Secretary, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, on Monday morning before the departure of the 12:50 train for Philadelphia.

IN JUSTICE to Charles A. Kehew, member of the Central Board of Education, who was requested to resign by the local board of his ward, it should be stated that the matter was thrown into the hands of a committee of citizens for arbitration, and that the directors and Mr. K., both agreed to abide by such decision as they might make. That committee refused to ask him to resign, and the board disregarded their verdict. Mr. Kehew, under the circumstances, feels aggrieved, and will not resign, until the people, his constituents, demand it.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Business Transacted.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, held a regular monthly meeting.

The following members were present: Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Hagley, Rowley, Shaw, Sweitzer, Smythe, Torrence and President Kincaide.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Dr. J. Ward, physician at the Farm reported the following: During the month of May there were fifteen cases admitted in the hospital, ten discharged and twelve remaining; there were one hundred and four deaths during the month; the deaths were as follows: Matthew Finn, aged 85, of old age; Isabella Fam (colored), 58, dropsey; Martha Davis, 32, softening of the brain; Ann Henry, 83, old age. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Thomas Chess, the new Superintendent at the Farm, made the following report for May: Inmates in the institution, May 1st, 115 males and 74 females, a total of 190; admitted during the month, 30 males, and 14 females, making a total of 234; the elopements, deaths and discharges, were 18, leaving in the house, on June 1, 208, a nett increase for the month of 18 persons. The report was received and filed.

A communication from Dr. Reed, Superintendent of Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, was read, in which he reported a number of cases belonging to the guardians of the poor, which he thought might be safely removed to the City Farm. The communication was received and referred to the Monthly Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Fitzsimmons stated that the matter of assessing the value of the County Home property, for the purpose of making a settlement with the city Guardians of the Poor, in relation to their claims under the consolidation act, would come up before the Commissioners appointed by the Court, on Wednesday, June 12th, at the County Home.

The monthly committee, in connection with the President and Solicitor of the Board, were ordered to attend to the matter, produce witnesses, &c.

Mr. Hartley offered the following:

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the Superintendent of the City Farm shall not place any furniture or other property on the farm premises, save that furnished by the Guardians of the Poor, or permitted by the monthly committee; nor shall any property whatever be sold at the farm, by auction or otherwise, unless authorized by the board. Adopted.

The Secretary stated the expenditures for the past month to have been $1,816.62.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Best Lightning Rod.

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the Munson Copper Lightning Rod, subjecting it to scientific tests, and it is with pleasure I recommend it to the public. I may add that much depends on the manner of attaching conductors to buildings, and that the rods you have erected upon numerous churches and other edifices in this city, which I have examined, show the work to have been thoroughly done. As made and put in by your Company, I consider this road vastly superior to any which in my large experience, I have ever seen, and a complete protection against disaster by lightning.

GEORGE HAY, Q. S.

Analytical Chemist, Allegheny City.

Prof. in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M&TH

Straw Hats,

In every style, at the great one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

The Horse and His Rider.

It was a happy day for Horse and his rider when the ALTERATIVE LINIMENT was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn and the household this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is spavined or foundered, or harness-galled, or afflicted with any other superficial ills that equine flesh is heir to, the Liniment effects a speedy cure, and it is equally efficacious when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from outward swellings, strains, or hurts of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains, neuralgia, earache and toothache, it takes precedence over all other topical remedies, and is therefore an article of prime necessity in families.

T-TH-S&S.

Panama,

Leghorn, Swiss, Canton and palm leaf hats—fine and full stock at the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

FIRE IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

An Oil Refinery and a Paper-Roofing Factory Destroyed—Loss $30,000.

A few moments after eleven o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of Pittsburgh were attracted by a huge volume of smoke rising from the hill near Temperanceville. It was soon ascertained that the smoke was caused by a fire in the oil refinery of Messrs. Howard & Co., located on the Washington turnpike, and the paper-roofing establishment of Messrs. Lupton & Co. The fire originated in the still of the roofing factory about eleven o'clock, Mr. Lupton and the engineer, Mr. Dunlevy, were drawing tar from the still when by some means it caught fire from the furnace. They exerted themselves to extinguish the flames but their efforts were useless, and the fire spread with great rapidity among the inflamable material. They first attempted to stamp out the flames, but this only resulted in burning the engineer. They then tried throwing dirt in the fire, but in this they were as unsuccessful, and the two men were obliged to leave to save their lives.

All hope of saving the roof factory was then given up and the men turned their attention to the Crescent Oil Works close by, in order, if possible, to save it from destruction. This effort, however, was likewise soon abandoned, and in a very few moments the whole oil refinery was in flames. Although two engines were at the fire soon after it broke out, and did good service in preventing the spread of the flames, yet it was impossible to save either of the two buildings.

The refinery, owned by Messrs. Howard & Co. was for the manufacture of lubricating oil, and had a capacity of one thousand barrels a month. It contained two stills for lubricating oil, each holding seventy-five hundred and fifty barrels, and two other stills, one holding one hundred and eighty and the other one hundred and fifty barrels; also one setting pan of six hundred barrels capacity, and two of fifty barrels each; an iron agitator of one hundred and eighty barrels capacity; three tanks containing eighteen hundred, fifty and sixty barrels respectively; a wooden tank containing three hundred barrels, and two condensing tanks. Connected with the establishment were a warehouse, cooper shop, treating and barrelling houses, and an office. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The loss of Messrs. Lupton & Co., the owners of the Paper Roof Factory, will probably reach $10,000, on which, we believe, there is no insurance.

The Latest Styles

In every description of hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, sells Misses' Suits cheap.

Don't Buy a Hat

Until you have seen the immense assortment of summer hats, of every conceivable variety, at the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co.. No. 139 Wood street.

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, has opened another choice stock